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## Kremlin Sells Secrets Australia to Buy Olympic Expertise

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
SYDNEY — Russia, the driving force behind the former Soviet Union's domination of the Olympic Games for decades, has agreed to sell its sporting secrets to Australia for \$1 million.  
Australia, host of the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, is paying for Russian expertise in the hope of improving its medal tally at those Games.  
"We are buying 70 years of success," the Australian Olympic Committee's director of sports, Craig McLatchey, said Tuesday.  
He said Russia would be paid on an hourly basis over the next five years for providing assistance in boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, judo, track and field and shooting. (Ian Thomson's commentary, Page 20)  
"The Russians need a source of fund-

ing because many of their programs are short of money," Mr. McLatchey said.  
Australia won 27 medals at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics and has set itself a target of 60 medals, including 20 golds, as the host nation in 2000.  
Under the agreement, Russia will provide details of its coaching and training programs, diet, biomechanical research, planning procedures and monitoring systems.  
"Money alone cannot guarantee success in sport but without money there is only one guarantee: You will not achieve success," Mr. McLatchey said.  
"To these particular sports, Russia is clearly the best and this agreement is aimed at producing successful sports-

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## Mexico Secures U.S. Loans By Relinquishing Control

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Mexico signed a \$20 billion rescue plan Tuesday that effectively gives Washington veto power over much of Mexico's financial policy for the next decade and, in a surprising expansion of the package, allows the use of American funds to prop up shaky private Mexican banks.

The accord signed between the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert E. Rubin, and Mexico's finance minister, Guillermo Ortiz, is intended to restore the confidence of international investors in the Mexican economy and gradually pull the country out of its financial crisis. But it comes at tremendous cost to both the Mexican government and American companies that have counted on a booming market in America's third largest trading partner.

Included in the agreement are a series of stringent requirements that many Mexican officials fear will plunge their country into a recession; one is that Mexico balance its budget and keep interest rates at 50 percent over the coming months. The requirements, in turn, could fuel the country's social unrest, pose political challenges to President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon and greatly increase the flow of illegal immigrants into Texas and California.

But U.S. officials insisted Tuesday that all of the other alternatives were worse, including continued financial chaos. Mr. Ortiz and his aides conceded that they had little choice.

"Obviously this is not easy," a senior Mexican official said. "The conditions Mexico is facing are very difficult. But there is no other way out."

Both U.S. and Mexican officials went out of their way to play down aspects of the accord that they were concerned could

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## Increase in Rates Doesn't Help Lira

The lira slid to a record low against the Deutsche mark Tuesday as reports of rising prices overshadowed a hefty increase in interest rates by the Bank of Italy.

The central bank raised its discount rate on loans to banks to 8.25 percent from 7.50 percent, while its Lombard rate, charged on fixed-term advances, was increased to 9.75 percent from 8.50 percent.

The bank took the action after nine major cities reported a sharp increase in inflation in February. Page 11.



Russians digging a grave in a Grozny park. The cease-fire's end means the trip to the nearest cemetery is too dangerous.

## 24,000 Chechen Civilian Toll Reported

By Alessandra Stanley  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As Russian forces intensified attacks Tuesday on rebel troops in Chechnya, a preliminary report by President Boris N. Yeltsin's commission on human rights suggested that as many as 24,400 civilians have died since the bloody war in the separatist republic began on Dec. 11.

But the figure — so high that the researcher who came up with it likened the Chechen conflict to the slaughter of Polish civilians during World War II — was ques-

tioned even by the head of the human rights commission, Sergei A. Kovalev. "I can't say yet whether it is 12,000 or 30,000," Mr. Kovalev said in an interview. "All I can say for now is that the number is in the tens of thousands."

Explaining that the figure was a preliminary estimate based on interviews with 500 Chechen refugees in neighboring Ingushetia, Mr. Kovalev said that the final tally would have to take account of additional surveys of other refugee groups.

But he did not repudiate the report's early findings, which were obtained by the Interfax news agency. "I do not think the figure will greatly change," he said. "And

while the war is still going on society should have an idea of the magnitude of the death toll."

As the report was made public Tuesday, Russian forces in Chechnya began a large-scale offensive against the separatists, ending a relative lull in the 10-week-old conflict, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

The offensive had been widely expected after Russian military officials pledged to crush the rebels following the expiration of a four-day cease-fire Sunday night.

The timing of the human rights report was particularly embarrassing for Presi-

See CHECHNYA, Page 6

## Balladur Falls Sharply in Poll Amid A Scandal

Wiretapping Intrigue  
Places Prime Minister  
Behind Socialist Rival

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's campaign for the French presidency took a nosedive Tuesday as he slipped behind his Socialist opponent in a poll for the first time and a senior official implied he had lied in a wiretapping scandal.

The affair also put Interior Minister Charles Pasqua — Mr. Balladur's campaign heavyweight and a key vote-getter on the political right — into what sources described as an increasingly untenable position.

Mr. Pasqua was the minister ultimately responsible for placing a wiretap on the relative of a judge who is investigating alleged illegal financing of the Rally for the Republic, the political party to which he and Mr. Balladur belong.

The national director of the judicial police, Jacques Franquet, resigned over the affair, the first such high-level resignation since the force was founded in 1907, and Mr. Balladur said he was reviewing the entire procedure for emergency wiretaps.

Mr. Franquet quit after Mr. Balladur's office accused the police of lying to obtain permission for the wiretap. That took some of the heat off Mr. Pasqua, who suggested that the affair had been orchestrated by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, a Rally for the Republic leader who formerly was Mr. Balladur's mentor and is now a bitter rival for the presidency.

Mr. Balladur tried to brush off the affair by saying that it was "no Watergate" that the wiretap involved a criminal matter rather than an affair of state, and that it had been authorized by an independent commission that oversees telephone surveillance.

But a member of the commission, Bernard Derosier, said Tuesday that he "had trouble swallowing" when he heard Mr. Balladur claim the commission had allowed the wiretapping.

The president of the commission, Paul Bouchet, said the procedure used by the government in obtaining the surveillance had been an abuse of procedure.

Under a 1991 law, wiretaps are authorized only in emergency cases involving state security, terrorism and organized crime. Only about 3,000 are authorized a year in France.

Mr. Balladur, having first said he was unaware of the wiretap at the time it was carried out, and then that it had been properly authorized, looked both evasive and ineffective.

As the prime minister's political stock fell, Lionel Jospin, the Socialist candidate for the presidency, outdistanced Mr. Balladur for the first time in a public opinion poll.

The poll put Mr. Jospin ahead of both Mr. Balladur and Mr. Chirac in the first round of voting on April 23. If no candidate gets a majority in the first round, a second-round runoff will be held in May.

Mr. Balladur's lead had seemed unassailable a couple of months ago, when he successfully directed the storming of an airliner that had been hijacked to France from Algerian Islamic militants.

The latest scandal, coming on top of the resignation of three ministers suspected of corruption, has shattered the prime minister's air of invulnerability.

The poll indicated that even though Mr. Balladur was likely to beat Mr. Jospin in the second round of the election on May 7, it would be by a margin of only 6 percent.

Accusing everyone of "ganging up on me," Mr. Balladur said the affair was minor compared to the "thousands of totally illegal wiretaps against politicians and journalists" carried out by President Fran-

See FRANCE, Page 6

## New Terror Wave Hits Austria's Gypsies

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

OBERTWART, Austria — There is nothing more beyond the smudge of the wood smoke and the mud of the byways to distinguish the Gypsy settlement here, where 117 people live in 19 boxy homes, set apart across the meadows from a small town in Austria.

For two weeks, since a pipe-bomb concealed in a placard reading "Gypsies Go Back to India" killed four of its people in Austria's worst racial terrorism in 50 years, the settlement has come to mean many things across this land — not the least the fear that a neo-Nazi underground cell has embarked on a deadly campaign that the

police are unable, or even unwilling, to halt.

"My first thought was that it had been an execution," said Stefan Horvath, a 46-year-old construction supervisor, recalling the moment he discovered the bodies of his son and three other men on the road just outside the settlement early one Sunday. The bomb had been designed to explode at chest-height when anybody — an incensed Gypsy, for instance — touched the placard whose message had been inscribed in the ornate lettering of a tombstone.

That was on Feb. 5. A day later, a second bomb, this one disguised as an aerosol can, wounded a municipal garbage worker in the nearby town of Sinau, which is mainly populated by Austrians of Croatian descent. The bomb had been left

near a school. "Go Back to Dalmatia," a Croatian region, read a pamphlet left at a bus stop in the town.

Initially, the police here in Obertwart, 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Vienna, had depicted the killings as accidents, or the result of a blood feud, and searched the settlement for weapons. "They were trying to make the victims into the perpetrators," Mr. Horvath said.

But when they acknowledged that it had indeed been a deliberate killing, Austrians were left to contemplate a frightening accumulation of bloody acts: a spate of 10 letter-bombs in December 1993, a pipe bomb near a school used by Slovene children in August 1994, and a second spasm of letter bombs before elections. A shadowy, neo-Nazi group calling itself the Bavarian Liberation Army has taken responsibility for the most recent attacks.

"Everything points to people, on the right," Interior Minister Franz Loeckner said in an interview. "We assume from the claims of responsibility that these people are hostile to foreigners, that they have a nationalist orientation."

The incidents do not fit with the images of hospitality, comfort, and placid prosperity.

See AUSTRIA, Page 5



GENERATING BUSINESS — Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary of the United States on the Great Wall near Beijing. She and a group of U.S. executives are visiting China to assess the nation's energy needs. Page 17.

## Too Mean in Japanese? Try English

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A century after a famous Japanese scholar proposed that the country drop Japanese and switch to English, it sometimes seems he almost got his way.

Take the latest plan by the Liberal Democratic Party. The party has decided to use the letters JF as its new nickname, apparently in the belief that an English nickname may be the first step to a more sprightly image. So what does JF stand for?

"It does not stand for one specific idea," the party responded in a statement, "but may be interpreted in a number of positive ways — for example, 'Japan Family' or 'Justice and Freedom.'"

It is unclear whether the nickname, which is to be formally ratified at the party convention next month, will revitalize the Liberal Democrats, who have been criticized as corrupt and stale after running Japan for almost half a century. Yet there is no doubt that however reluctant Japan may sometimes be to accept imported cars or rice, it could not be more enthusiastic about absorbing foreign words.

"Lots of Japanese are interested in new sounds, and they find foreign words very fresh and interesting," said Maki Nishinomiya, the chief editor of a popular dictionary of foreign words used in Japanese.

Mr. Nishinomiya inadvertently demonstrated the spread of foreign words when he led a visitor to the conference room for an interview. The conference room, at the publishing house Sansendo, was being used by someone else, and Mr. Nishinomiya growled and muttered: "batting shi-chatta."

Batting? In Japanese, the word batting has been borrowed from baseball to describe any conflict or confrontation, as when a batter steps up to the plate. So Mr. Nishinomiya was saying there had been a competition for the room, and he had lost.

The newspapers these days are full of references to *heavynado*, from "hair out." The term, which refers to photographs that show public hair, is in the news because the police have arrested a magazine publisher for printing particularly graphic bea onudo photos.

All languages borrow foreign words, of course, but Japanese has gone farther than most. The social critic and cabinet minister Arimori Mori even provoked a debate in the 1870s when he suggested that Japan abandon Japanese and adopt English.

While the French and some others sometimes rail at the encroachment of English, there seems to be no dispute over the growth of foreign words in Japanese. In fact, it may be a mistake to think of them as foreign words at all.

"Pocket is an English word, and bell is an English word, but if I say 'pocket bell' an English speaker won't know what I'm speaking about," noted Shizuka Sakagami, a doctoral student at Columbia University who is writing a dissertation on foreign words in Japanese.

Pocket bell is a beeper. "so these are Japanese words, even if they came from foreign languages," Ms. Sakagami said.

English words are particularly useful when delicate topics are broached, because Japanese words often sound too direct.

"When we're talking about older people, the Japanese *ra jin*

See JAPANESE, Page 6

## Belgium Seeks Bribery Clues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Belgian judicial authorities investigating a 1988 bribery scandal on Tuesday searched the home and offices of Karel van Miert, a member of the European Commission.

Sources said Willy Claes, the NATO secretary-general who has also been implicated in the scandal, would consult his lawyers before deciding whether to open his own home and offices to a search.

Mr. van Miert, who has diplomatic immunity, said he had consented to the search to clear himself of any suspicion of taking bribes in connection with the 1988 purchase of 46 Augusta Italian helicopters by the Belgian Army for \$225 million.

"I insisted myself that it should happen and I told them, 'Just come and show up,'" Mr. van Miert told BRTN public radio after investigators had searched his office at EU headquarters in central Brussels.

At the time of the bribery scandal,

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AGENDA			
<b>Ecuador and Peru Claim Violations</b>			
QUITO, Ecuador (AP) — Ecuador and Peru accused each other of violating a week-old truce as international observers arrived Tuesday in a disputed region to monitor a border war cease-fire.			
Ecuador's president, Sixto Duran Ballen, charged that Peru was breaking the cease-fire and sending troops into Ecuadorian territory.			
He said one Ecuadorian soldier had been killed and five wounded Sunday in renewed fighting.			
The Peruvian Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that Ecuador continued "harassment" operations in the area, including moving troops into the disputed region, a 100-square-kilometer (40-square-mile) patch of Amazon jungle, 350 kilometers south of Quito, and 950 kilometers north of the Peruvian capital, Lima.			
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<b>THE AMERICAS</b> Page 3. <b>CLIA's Capitol Hill Targets</b>			
<b>ASIA</b> Page 4. <b>Burma Angers Its Neighbors</b>			
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b> Page 6. <b>The O.J. Trial and Germany</b>			
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Newsstand Prices		Dow Jones		Trib Index	
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Back to the Future/Asians Take Their Skills Home

# Professionals Return to High-Tech Powerhouses

By Ashley Dunn  
New York Times Service

**T**WENTY five years after coming to the United States from Taiwan, David Chiang had all the trappings of the American dream: a job as a jet engine engineer, three happy children and a home in the suburbs with a station wagon in the driveway.

But for all his achievements, he felt he was in a rut — one of hundreds of engineers at General Electric Aircraft Engines vying for the few promotions that would pop up every now and then.

In the depths of white-collar anxiety, he took a trip to Taiwan two years ago and discovered that his once struggling country was pushing to create an aerospace industry of its own. As a Chinese speaker with impeccable high-tech credentials, he was the hottest commodity around.

Within seven months, he had put his brick colonial in Cincinnati on the market, packed up his family and returned to Taiwan — this time on the management fast track at the government-sponsored Center for Aviation and Space Technology.

"It's been great so far," said Mr. Chiang, who now supervises 12 engineers working on jet engine development. "Of course, there's no place like the States for living. But here I have a good future and it's a warm feeling to know that you are working for your own country."

Mr. Chiang is part of a rising bonhomie flow of engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs, following an economic boom in the Far East that has transformed countries like India, Taiwan and South Korea into high-tech powerhouses.

For years, the best and brightest of Asia flocked to the United States to pursue advanced degrees and jobs on the cutting edge of business, science and technology.

But with the recession of the last four years and the development of high-technology industries in Asia rivaling the best of the West, a small but significant number of Asian-born professionals, from aerospace engineers to Los Angeles to financial analysts on Wall Street, have begun moving home.

They are part of a growing emigration movement that the U.S. Census Bureau now



David Chiang, center, having breakfast with his family at a McDonald's restaurant in Hsin-chu, northern Taiwan.

estimates at 195,000 foreign-born Americans each year — the highest number since World War I.

The number parallels the surge in immigration and, demographers say, keenly reflects the fluidity of movement in the expanding global village, the way people move back and forth between countries.

Many of those returning to Asia, in fact, retain their American citizenship or their green cards as a way of keeping their options open. For all intents and purposes, they are neither here nor there forever.

The journey is not always smooth — filled with homesickness and sometimes resentment from co-workers who see them as intruders. Nevertheless, from computer programmers in Bangalore, known as the Silicon Valley of India, to aerospace engineers in Taiwan's high-technology city, Hsin-chu, the returning expatriates have found their homelands bustling with new enterprises and optimism.

**I**N Taiwan, the high-tech migration is being called the *renewal hui*, literally the "return flow of human talent." But for the thousands of American-trained scientists, weaned on late-night pizza at the computer center and shopping at the mall, it's called the reverse brain drain.

"It's not just Taiwan, but the whole of Asia is developing so fast," said Li Chen-ching, director of cultural affairs for the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, which serves as Taiwan's embassy in the United States. "People know that the future is in the Far East."

When David Chiang left Taiwan in 1978 to study at the University of Cincinnati, there was little opportunity in his native land for a young engineer with an advanced degree. Taipei was still a steaming city known for cheap clothes and cut-rate electronics; the prestigious National Tsing Hua University was surrounded by rice paddies and rural villages.

A majority of his classmates left for the United States after graduation and few re-

turned after receiving degrees in advanced fields like avionics and computer design.

Like many students who came to the United States, Mr. Chiang always wanted to return home to be with his parents and have his children grow up among Chinese, although he knew there was no place he could put his advanced skills to work.

It was only two years ago that he realized how much his homeland had changed. Around his alma mater in Hsin-chu, a sprawling new technology and industrial park had risen out of the fields. Scattered through the park were tennis courts, swimming pools, new condominiums with all the modern conveniences and even a bilingual school for the children of the returning engineers.

He got an interview with the Center for Aviation and Space Technology and on returning home weighed his chances of advancing at General Electric against moving into management in Taiwan.

In Taiwan, he saw a new industry sprouting and sensed the opportunities before him. With all the aerospace cutbacks in the United States, he jumped at the chance to go home, even at a 30 percent pay cut.

"The best part is that we can spend all our weekends with my parents and my wife's parents," he said.

The growth of opportunities in Asia has even attracted a small number of engineers and scientists from those who were born in Asia but grew up in the United States. They are far less emotionally attached to Asia than their parents' generation, but have been drawn home by the opportunities available to them.

Min Choi, a 32-year-old financing specialist, came to New York from South Korea with his family in 1976, when he was 12. He went to high school in Queens and later got a degree in economics from Rutgers University.

But after working as a commodity credit analyst for Lehman Brothers and an assistant manager at the Bank of Seoul in New York, he decided to trade his American comforts for the harsh life of a *hosewan*, a Korean company man.

Even with a 40 percent pay cut, he is happy with his decision. "Five to eight years down the line is where I'm looking," he said. "It's a great adventure, that's for sure."

What has been hardest for Mr. Choi is adapting to a society that is, in many ways, foreign to him. He quickly shed his flashy Wall Street cuff links, fancy ties and suspenders for plain dark business suits. He embraced the South Korean corporate work schedule of six days a week, 12 hours a day with weekly late-night drinking binges with fellow executives.

Denny Ko, the president of a high-tech consulting and investment concern in Torrance, California, said that adapting to Asian business culture is difficult, even for those who grew up in Asia.

Mr. Ko was recruited three-and-a-half years ago to start the national Taiwan Aerospace Corp. He seemed to be the perfect match — he had grown up in Taiwan, had a doctorate in aeronautical engineering from the California Institute of Technology and had successfully formed several high-tech businesses in Taiwan and the United States.

**B**UT before the end of his first year on the job he began to understand the vast differences in culture between Taiwan and the United States.

Executives said nothing in meetings; debate was virtually unheard of. Business was often conducted in private, in contrast to the boisterous meetings in America.

He also sensed a simmering resentment from co-workers that an outsider from America had been put in charge. After two years, his contract with Taiwan Aerospace expired and he went home to California.

"Even though you are Chinese and you speak Chinese and read Chinese, your work and social experience is all American," Mr. Ko said. "It just got to the point where I couldn't get anything done. It was a mess and I had to walk away."

The biggest problems in adapting to a new culture have been experienced by the children, some of whom do not speak their parents' native language.

## As Deal With PLO Falts, Israeli Left Is Losing Steam

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

**JERUSALEM** — When Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization shook hands at the White House in September 1993, the Israeli left was euphoric. After years of wandering in the political wilderness, the leftists thought that their agenda was about to be realized.

The government recognized the PLO, declared its readiness for territorial compromise in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and accepted the concept that Palestinians would govern themselves. No doubt there would be more to come, many thought, including a dismantling of Israeli settlements in the territories and — who knew? — maybe the rise of an independent Palestinian state.

But since Palestinian self-rule got going in Gaza and Jericho last May, the Israeli PLO deal has basically stopped in its tracks, a victim of suicide bombings and political stalemate.

Among Israel's leftists, vindication has turned to frustration. With a sense of lost hope, they are asking themselves what went wrong and whether there is still a way for them to kick the lurching negotiations with the PLO in the direction they want.

Wearily, some have concluded that they lack the power to do much, especially when many in Israel accuse the left of bearing indirect responsibility for the latest wave of terrorism. Others argue that if ever there was a time for boldness, this is it, and that they should press harder than ever for expanded Palestinian authority.

There is, at the same time, concern about leaning too hard on a sympathetic government and resentment that those in power take leftist support for granted.

"It took us a while to see that this government was not doing what it said it would do, on settlements and other issues," said Tsali Reshef, a leader of Peace Now, a prominent anti-settlement group.

As peace talks stumble along, the political tide in Israel has shifted relentlessly to the right, which never wanted to deal with the PLO in the first place. Opinion polls indicate that if the national elections scheduled for next year were held now, the Likud Party and its natural allies on the right would easily displace the Labor Party of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and its more leftist partner, Meretz.

In Israel, left and right are not usually tied to social and economic policies, as elsewhere. Here, definitions tend to boil down to a basic question: are you prepared to tear down set-

tlements and negotiate away territories to the Arabs? If the answer is yes, you are on the left. If no, your line forms on the right.

By this standard, Israel has its most left-leaning government in the country's history. But it is hardly a pack of wild-eyed radicals. Some leftist members sound more and more centrist every day — like Environment Minister Yossi Sarid of the Meretz bloc, who was once ready to give up the entire West Bank and now acknowledges that Israel may end up annexing some parts.

But Israeli leftists, more conspicuously than rightists, still

### NEWS ANALYSIS

come in all ideological shapes and sizes.

They include moderates like Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who says settlers may stay where they are and who wants an ill-defined federation between the Palestinians and Jordan. They also include Uri Avnery, a writer whose far-left Peace Bloc demands that Israeli settlers leave the territories and advocates a Palestinian state in the 1967 Middle East war.

Overlooking such subtleties, the right asserts that Mr. Rabin has been taken over by the left — made a mental captive, Swedish-style, by the likes of Mr. Peres.

Indeed, in the last year or two the prime minister has begun saying things he never had before — for example, that the root of Israel's troubles is its domination of another people and that its salvation lies in disengaging from the Palestinians something many leftists had been saying for years.

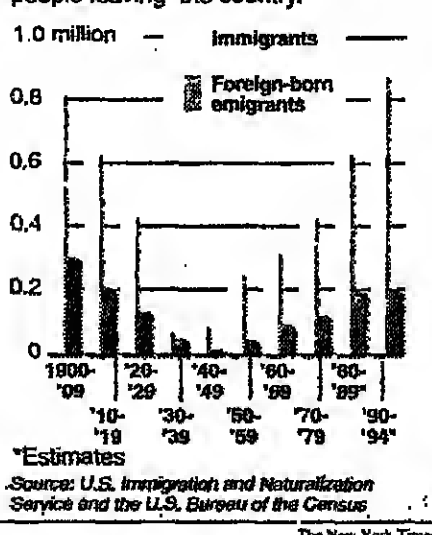
Yet the fact that there is an agreement between Israel and the PLO shows that the left has had an impact, Ms. Dayan said.

**■ Rabin Annoys Partners**  
Mr. Rabin angered the dovish Meretz party, his key coalition partner for Middle East peace moves, by naming men from his own Labor Party on Tuesday as caretakers for two vacant ministries, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

Leaders of Meretz, whose votes are crucial to Mr. Rabin's razor-thin majority in Parliament, hinted at a cabinet crisis if Mr. Rabin did not "adequately compensate" the party.

### Going Back Home

Average number of people coming to the U.S. per year, and foreign-born people leaving the country.



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### Mexican Rebels Tortured, Group Charges

By Tim Golden  
New York Times Service

**MEXICO CITY** — Contradicting the government's assertion that it carefully respected the law in its offensive against peasant rebels in the southern state of Chiapas, an official human-rights commission has confirmed that at least some captured rebels had been tortured.

The conclusion of the government's own ombudsman's agency, the National Commission of Human Rights, added to a series of questions that have surfaced in recent days about military and police conduct in

the takeover of former rebel areas that began on Feb. 9.

Despite a pledge by President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León last week to halt the offensive in the region, army patrols have moved deeper into areas formerly controlled by the rebels. In a statement published on Monday, the insurgents insisted again that government forces must withdraw to their earlier positions before new peace talks can begin.

Officials have also given contradictory accounts of how the government treated captured rebels and how it gathered the intelligence with which it moved against the Zapatista National Liberation Army.

In particular, doubts have arisen about a man described by the Secretariat of Government, Mexico's interior ministry, as a turncoat rebel commander who provided crucial information about his former comrades, their sources of financing, and their ties to the Roman Catholic Church.

A ministry official said last week that the man was in custody in Mexico's highest-security prison, which the ministry con-

trols. But the man's family says he was abducted and has not been heard from since, and the Mexican attorney general, Antonio Lozano, confirmed on Monday that the man had never been jailed or even charged.

In Mexico City, government officials are working on an amnesty law that is supposed to make it possible for rebel leaders who now face charges of terrorism and sedition to join in peace talks with the government. Yet even as the threat of military confrontation in Chiapas has receded, political tensions in the state seem to grow.

On Sunday, in the Chiapas city of San Cristóbal de las Casas, demonstrators demanding the removal of the liberal Roman Catholic bishop, Samuel Ruiz García, attacked supporters of the bishop outside his 16th-century cathedral. Mexican newspapers reported dozens of people injured.

According to many reports from the region, army soldiers have moved deeper into areas formerly controlled by the insurgents. And while there was no evidence that the troops

were doing more than patrolling, the redeployments were seen by critics as violating Mr. Zedillo's public orders to the army last week "not to carry out any action that could provoke confrontations."

In its first comprehensive report since the offensive began, the National Commission of Human Rights largely failed to confirm earlier allegations by human rights groups and the Zapatistas of abuses by the army in its occupation of the rebel zones.

**German Terrorist Free After 17 Years in Jail**

**HAMBURG** — Christine Kuby, a member of the Red Army Faction who was serving a life sentence for attempted murder, was released Tuesday on health grounds after 17 years in prison.

Miss Kuby, 38, had spinal surgery a few months ago. She was the second member of the terrorist group to be released in three months.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### Report of Cholera in Bali Is Denied

**JAKARTA** — Indonesian hotels and restaurants on Bali have denied reports of a cholera outbreak on the island, accusing jealous tour operators of concocting the story, an official said.

Tommy Raka, chairman of the Bali chapter of Indonesia's hotel and restaurant association, said there was no such outbreak on the island, which attracts thousands of tourists each month. "As far as I know there is no cholera outbreak here. That story is probably blown up by foreign tour operators which are jealous of Bali's promising tourism," Mr. Raka said from the island's capital, Denpasar.

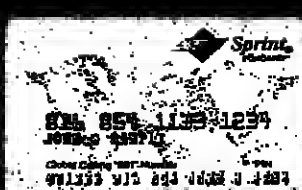
Officials in Bali said they were investigating reports that 17 Japanese tourists came down with suspected cholera in the first two weeks of February. The Antara news agency reported over the weekend that Japanese newspapers had suggested an outbreak of cholera on the island. (Reuters)

After an eight-year gap, Australia's state-owned airline, Qantas, will resume direct flights between Sydney and Beijing next month, an airline spokesman announced. (Reuters)

Tokyo's sky-high taxi fares are about to get even higher, with a minimum fare of 650 yen (\$6.65) to go into effect next month. The average 9.4 percent increase, approved Tuesday by the Transport Ministry, is the first since May 1992. (AP)

The Swiss government said it planned to raise the price of gasoline by 15 centimes a liter for about 20 years to finance the digging of two new Alpine tunnels, rejecting suggestions that one tunnel to ease access to the Italian border could suffice. Currently, gasoline costs 1.18 Swiss francs, or about \$1.58, per liter. (Bloomberg)

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Antigua (pay phone)	001-800-777-1111	Denmark	1-800-781-7877	Hong Kong	080-900-011	Guatemala	080-900-011
Armenia	8-10-133	Dominican Republic	171	India	080-900-011	Honduras	080-900-011
Australia (landed)	1-800-331-1110	Egypt (land)	328-4777	Indonesia	080-900-011	Italy	080-900-011
Australia (pay)	1-800-581-877	El Salvador	02-356-4777	Japan	080-900-011	Jamaica	080-900-011
Austria	022-902-014	Finland	191	Korea	080-900-011	Kazakhstan	080-900-011
Bahamas	1-800-389-2111	France	080-900-011	Korea (K)	080-900-011	Kyrgyzstan	080-900-011
Bahamas	800-777	Germany	080-900-011	Latvia	080-900-011	Laos	080-900-011
Belarus	1-800-677-8000	Greece	01-30-013	Lithuania	080-900-011	Lebanon	080-900-011
Belgium	1-800-10014	Guatemala	080-900-011	Luxembourg	080-900-011	Malaysia	080-900-011
Bermuda	1-800-423-0877	Hong Kong	080-900-011	Mexico	080-900-011	Moldova	080-900-011
Bolivia	0800-3333	India	080-900-011	Mexico (K)	080-900-011	Monaco	080-900-011
Brazil	0800-4016	Indonesia	080-900-011	Mexico (L)	080-900-011	Morocco	080-900-011
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Honduras	121	Mexico (M)	080-900-011	Mozambique	080-900-011
Belgium	080-800-1010	Hong Kong	080-900-011	Mexico (N)	080-900-011	Nicaragua	080-900-011
Canada	1-800-877-8000	India	080-900-011	Mexico (O)	080-900-011	Norway	080-900-011
Chile	00-0217	Indonesia	080-900-011	Mexico (P)	080-900-011	Poland	080-900-011
China	080-900-011	Italy	080-900-011	Mexico (Q)	080-900-011	Portugal	080-900-011
Colombia	080-900-011	Japan	080-900-011	Mexico (R)	080-900-011	Romania	080-900-011
Costa Rica	113	Korea	080-900-011	Mexico (S)	080-900-011	Russia	080-900-011
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THE AMERICAS

# CIA's Spies Move to Capture Friends on Capitol Hill

By Tim Weiner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA has given its covert operators many tough tasks over the years: recruiting agents inside the Soviet Union, stealing secrets from terrorists. Now the clandestine service of the CIA has a new mission: winning friends and influencing people in Congress.

A message to the CIA's spies went out this month on the intelligence agency's internal computer bulletin board from the top levels of the directorate of operations. It asked everyone to list people in Congress with whom they had "personal ties" or a "working relationship," in an effort to help the directorate improve its standing on Capitol Hill.

The message has been criticized as an inappropriate attempt at lobbying. The effort to win allies on Capitol Hill comes after one of the worst years in the CIA's history.

Morale at the agency sank to rock bottom after the arrest a year ago of Aldrich Ames, a 31-year employee of the CIA's directorate of operations and, for nine of those years, a mole for Moscow.

R. James Woolsey Jr., then the director of central intelligence, blamed Mr. Ames's ability to avoid detection on an inbred and insular mentality at the agency, and he vowed to "change the culture" of the organization. But he resigned in December, leaving the agency rudderless. This month, President Bill Clinton nominated Michael C.P. Carns, a retired air force general, to succeed Mr. Woolsey.

The computer message, reflecting the covert operators' belief that they are the heart and soul of the CIA, said that "the agency's standing with the Congress is linked inextricably to the Hill's view of the directorate of operations." Therefore, it continued, "it is imperative to engage members in a

variety of initiatives" to improve the agency's reputation.

"A not-to-be-underestimated factor in our engagement of members is the personal one," it said. "Many of you have established mutually respectful relationships with congressional members," while "others have school or family ties."

The goal, according to the message, was "to insure that we communicate an accurate portrayal of significant ongoing activities — both positive and negative — as well as articulate our vision for the future."

The message was a snapshot of the mood within the CIA's covert operations branch, conveying its urgent desire to win new allies. The covert operators, about 6,000 employees, most of whom work overseas while spying for the United States, remain a proud elite within the CIA.

They say they are misunderstood by Congress and defamed by the news media as hard-drinking cowboys adrift

in the post-Cold War world. And, as a presidential commission and the congressional intelligence committees study the future of the CIA, the covert operators think they need to shore up their standing in Washington.

A copy of the message, whose authenticity was confirmed by the agency, was provided by a person who believed it constituted an improper lobbying effort.

Federal employees are prohibited from lobbying Congress or spending the money Congress gives them on publicity or propaganda. But that prohibition is mainly observed in the breach. Every federal agency, including the CIA, has an office of congressional affairs and seeks to promote its goals.

A CIA spokesman, who refused to allow his name to be used, said the program described in the message was intended as an educational effort, not a lobbying campaign.

He said the covert employees be-

lieved the effort was needed to supplement the work of the agency's congressional liaison officers, who represent the CIA in its dealings with Congress.

Some familiar with the agency's relations with Congress disagreed.

"The CIA's directorate of operations would be better advised to improve its reputation and standing by real performance, instead of attempting to rely on factors like personal, school or family ties," said Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania and chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

"They are really looking for influence aside from the merits of their work," Mr. Specter said of the covert operators. "It's just not appropriate. And I think that when they say that they want to convey information which is positive or negative, they're being very disingenuous. They're obviously not looking to convey information that portrays the agency in a negative light."

## POLITICAL NOTES



Mr. Clinton checking the board at the Georgetown-Villanova basketball game in Landover, Maryland. The president's alma mater beat favored Villanova, 77-52.

## Education-Labor Merger Proposed

WASHINGTON — Terrell Bell was on the way to a State of the Union address by Ronald Reagan more than a decade ago when he received a lesson in reality. His car phone rang and the president's chief of staff told Mr. Bell, who was the secretary of education, to turn back and head home.

Someone had realized that it was not the practice to have the entire cabinet in one place because of the question of succession. "And I ranked dead last," Mr. Bell said.

Since its creation under President Jimmy Carter in 1980, the Department of Education has had an awkward existence as a bureaucracy under constant fire. Republicans perceived it as a political payoff to the National Education Association, a huge union that historically — and often energetically — has thrown its support behind the Democrats.

Now, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, and a handful of other powerful Republicans have renewed the call to eliminate the department.

"People were always asking me if I thought we even needed the department," said William J. Bennett, an education secretary under Mr. Reagan. "I often told them, 'No.'"

The department's primary duty is the distribution of about \$30 billion a year in loans and grants through 240 programs. It also sets education policy guides and goals and oversees college accrediting agencies. If the department was eliminated, its critics concede, many of its duties would have to be taken over by other agencies.

Conservatives assailed the way the agency carried out its civil rights duties, contending that it followed a liberal agenda.

This week, Representative Steven Gunderson, Republican of Wisconsin, introduced legislation to merge the Departments of Labor and Education. Such a move would eliminate education's separate cabinet rank, bring schools and job training under one department and the United States in line with scores of other countries. (NYT)

## Strike Replacement Ban Expected

BAL HARBOUR, Florida — Vice President Al Gore has told leaders of the AFL-CIO that the president will sign an executive order banning the use of replacement workers by federal contractors in labor strikes.

Mr. Gore announced the action at a closed-door meeting here with members of the federation's executive council. Both AFL-CIO and administration officials said after the meeting that details of the order were still being worked out by the administration.

If issued, the executive order would apply to all Fortune 500 companies as well as many other corporations, administration officials said.

Organized labor has failed to win passage of legislation banning the use of permanent replacement workers during strikes, and victory in a Republican Congress seems unlikely.

Mr. Gore also told the labor leaders Monday that President Bill Clinton would veto any Republican-passed legislation to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act and the Service Contract Act, which set prevailing wages for federal contractors in the construction and service industries.

Legally, there is some question about the expected executive order. The current law permitting the use of permanent replacement workers was a result of a Supreme Court decision dating to the 1930s.

Mr. Gore also said the president would veto pending legislation to repeal the current labor law ban on shop-floor committees unilaterally set up by employers. Labor law bans such cooperative groups unless employees are allowed to pick their own members.

An administration source said Monday that the executive order would be used to adjust the federal procurement process, not labor laws, to avoid a constitutional challenge.

Mr. Gore did not give a specific timetable for issuing the order. (WP)

## Clinton to Make First Canada Visit

OTTAWA — Mr. Clinton will make his first official trip to Canada this week, but the visit was not expected to yield much more than an affirmation of the sunny relations between the neighboring countries.

Canada's U.S. ambassador, Raymond Chrétien, said the main goal of the visit, set for Thursday and Friday, was to "celebrate an absolutely incredible partnership between two countries."

Indeed, Canada and the United States enjoy the largest bilateral exchange in the world, with some \$262 billion in annual trade, according to the ambassador.

About 75 percent of Canada's international trade is with its southern neighbor, driving much of the country's growth, which reached 2.4 percent in 1994. A falloff Canadian dollar contributed to the big U.S. sales.

The only concrete agreement expected from the visit is the signing of the "open skies" pact, liberalizing air transport regulations between the two countries. The accord would allow the two countries to open up new air links and would reduce air cargo costs. (AFP)

## Quote/Unquote

Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, recalling the last time he trudged through New Hampshire as a presidential candidate: "I was elected president of Iowa in 1988. I got dethroned eight days later in New Hampshire." (WP)

## Martinique Police Use Gas On Bank-Strike Protesters

Agence France Press  
FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique — Police fired tear gas to break up a demonstration that erupted here Tuesday after talks failed to end a crippling month-old strike by bank employees.

The work stoppage has affected nearly all banks and financial institutions on the Caribbean island and has hurt business.

Jean-François Corder, the prefect, or appointed representative of France in Martinique, defended the police intervention on the grounds that "free movement was being impeded."

# A Political Struggle On Stealing an Issue Which Party Owns Crime?

By Katharine Q. Seelye  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Most Americans think that having more police officers on the streets is a good way to fight crime. So do most police officers and both political parties.

So why, in the recent House debate over crime legislation, did the matter of providing more police become the central dispute and the magnet that drew President Bill Clinton's first explicit threat of a veto?

The basic dynamic driving the legislation that emerged from the House last week was this: Mr. Clinton and the Democrats swiped the crime issue from the Republicans. Then the Republicans got it back, out by any bold move but by relentless criticism of the 1994 anti-crime legislation. With the November elections having left the Democrats in disarray on virtually every front, the president now finds himself fighting desperately to reclaim the issue.

Tony Blankley, press secretary for Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, summed up the Democrats' situation by quoting an old American position on the Panama Canal: "You can't take it off us because we stole it fair and square."

Never mind that many criminologists believe that crime cannot be fought with federal legislation. Never mind that previous efforts from Washington have generally been considered ineffective.

For Republicans, the crime issue has been theirs almost by birthright. It was only when a Democratic candidate for president finally said, as Mr. Clinton did in 1992, that he favored the death penalty that the Republicans began to lose their grip on the issue.

Public-opinion polls in January 1994 showed crime overtaking the economy as the biggest perceived problem facing the nation. And for the first time, voters thought Democrats and Republicans could handle it equally well.

Since then, the president has signed into law some popular crime-fighting measures. These include a ban on assault weapons and a three-strikes-and-you're-out provision that imposes life sentences on criminals convicted of a federal crime after two previous convictions.

The Republicans, who can read polls as well as anyone, did not challenge either the ban or the three-strikes proposal in their "Contract With America," the 1994 campaign manifesto that was written largely by Mr. Gingrich.

Nor did the contract directly challenge another major element of last year's anti-crime law — a Clinton pledge to put 100,000 additional police officers on the street.

The contract's main thrust on crime was to build more prisons, make prisoners serve longer sentences, prevent criminals from getting off on technicalities and cut the prevention programs that Democrats had stuffed into last year's bill.

While there are deep philosophical differences between the parties over how to fight crime, Republicans in the House did not really object to the Democrats' desire to hire more police officers. Indeed, the contract called for "additional law enforcement," an acknowledgment that this was a good idea.

But they saw the president's pledge for 100,000 new officers as dishonest, saying the bill would not come close to paying for that many and would provide communities with only seed money for five years.

So money for police and prevention last year was collapsed into a lump sum of \$10 billion over five years for local communities to fight crime any way they deemed fit, including the hiring of more police officers.

Over the last two weeks, this provision became the most contentious in the new crime bill.

"They run an administration by survey research," said Bill McInturf, a Republican pollster. And the research shows that governors, mayors and voters believe that more police officers on the beat, along with keeping criminals in prison for their full sentences, is the most effective way to fight crime."

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## Haitians to Hold General Elections

Reuters  
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Four months after President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was restored to power, Haiti's provisional electoral council has called for general elections in June.

The first round of voting will be held June 4, with runoffs for any undecided parliamentary seats set for June 25, the council said. The entire 83 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and two-thirds of the 27 seats in the Senate will be contested, as well as nearly 2,200 state and local elected posts.

The elections are a major test of the growth of democracy in Haiti since the Oct. 15 return of Mr. Aristide after three years of military rule. Mr. Aristide was returned to power with the aid of U.S.-led multinational troops.



Fire fighters inspecting the burned-out hulk of the tour bus that burst into flames across from the White House.

## Away From Politics

● A tour bus broke down and caught fire across the street from the White House, but there were no injuries and no threat to the president. Witnesses said the bus pulled to the side of the road, apparently leaking transmission fluid, then a few minutes later burst into flames. (AP)

● The Supreme Court will hear an appeal of a ruling that declared unconstitutional Colorado's anti-gay rights amendment. The justices agreed to review a Colorado Supreme Court decision last year that the measure denied gay people equal protection under the law. The ruling rejected Colorado's argument that the

amendment was a valid exercise of state power. The justices will hear arguments during the term that starts in October, with a decision likely in 1996. (Reuters)

● A man whose name appears on a U.S. government list of possible unindicted co-conspirators in the trial of a group of Muslim fundamentalists charged with plotting to bomb U.S. landmarks was arrested on firearms charges. Yahya Abu Ubaidah Muhammad was charged in a newly unsealed three-count indictment. Federal prosecutors would not give further details. (Reuters)

● Florida plans to file a \$1.4 billion lawsuit against the U.S. tobacco industry for medical costs paid by taxpayers for treatment of smoking-related illnesses, state

officials said. The Florida law under which the lawsuit is to be filed allows the state to seek triple damages, which could increase the final outcome to nearly \$4.5 billion if the lawsuit were successful. Minnesota and Mississippi have already filed lawsuits against the tobacco industry to recoup taxpayers' health-care costs. Florida has assembled an army of private product liability attorneys to handle its case. (Reuters)

● Samuel Hawkins, who was convicted of murdering a 19-year-old pregnant woman and a 12-year-old girl, and of 40 rapes in three states, was put to death by lethal injection in Texas's seventh execution this year and its 92d since 1976, when the U.S. Supreme Court allowed states to reinstitute the death penalty. (AFP)

# Pentagon Urges High-Tech Revolution in Warfare

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the U.S. Navy's drawing board is a next-generation missile capable of being retargeted in flight based on intelligence from the battlefield. The air force is already experimenting with an imaging system that could provide continuous intelligence about targets on the ground to pilots in their cockpits.

And the army thinks it may have found a way to outdo CNN in obtaining instant, from-the-scene pictures: Miniature video cameras were recently fitted on the rifles of several soldiers in Haiti, enabling them to broadcast live images back to headquarters — and even by satellite to the Pentagon — of any action they might see.

As new technologies tumble into use by U.S. soldiers, Pentagon leaders have begun pressing the point that all the gee-whiz gadgetry and digital displays amount to more than incremental advances in the way America fights.

With graying emphasis, the department's top civilian and military officials are championing the notion that the United States is in one of those rare historical periods when revolutions happen in how wars are fought and how branches of the military are organized.

The revolution derives out from any single invention or idea, the argument goes, but from a range of rapidly developing technologies that involve more powerful sensors and computers, radar-evading tech-

nology, precision-guided munitions and fiber-optic communications systems.

To make full use of these technologies — and defend U.S. forces against potential adversaries that may acquire some of the same capabilities — the military services are being urged to move away from the notion of fighting in relatively large, sluggish and easily detectable land armies and aircraft carrier fleets.

Instead, advantage on the future battlefield, it is said, will fall to smaller, more mobile military units that rely on stealth technology and electronic warfare to evade enemies.

In this vision, soldiers will be able to draw intelligence about their adversaries quickly and directly from continually updated electronic displays, then fire weapons from over the horizon without ever having to get close to targets.

Joint task forces will blur present-day distinctions among the army, navy, air force and Marines and will survive on logistical support systems much leaner than existing ones.

The Gulf War, which had "smart" bombs dropping down chimneys, Stealth aircraft eluding radar detection and an airborne tracking system scouting Iraqi positions, "showed a snapshot of this revolution in progress," General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told House and Senate committees in written remarks earlier this month.

Talk of dramatic change like this tends to be met with skepticism by the uniformed proprietors of the individual military services, who are having enough

trouble adjusting to smaller budgets and fewer soldiers.

While the service chiefs have expressed interest in studying the implications of the new technologies, they have sounded cautious about the pace and prospects for change and of ten argue for not losing sight of more immediate demands, such as coping with decidedly low-tech players in Haiti and Bosnia.

Their budgets remain dominated by traditional systems such as aircraft carriers, destroyers, jet fighters and tanks.

But General Shalikashvili and Defense Secretary William J. Perry have become believers in the new revolution, and their deputies — Admiral William Owens, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and John M. Deutch, deputy defense secretary — are leading the campaign to effect changes in the operational concepts and organizational structures of the armed forces.

"We're at a sort of watershed time to think about the way we go about conducting our missions," Admiral Owens said in an interview.

Five task forces were set up last year to brainstorm about the long-term effects of what the Pentagon has dubbed the "Revolution in Military Affairs." The task forces are to report to Mr. Deutch next month.

Still, reinforcing a kind of "I'll-believe-it-when-I-see-it" attitude among many in the Pentagon is a reluctance to tamper with a U.S. military that now ranks as the best in the world, particularly since no one can clearly define the future threat.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### More Doctors Are Found To Be Pulling the Plug

A survey of 879 intensive care doctors shows that virtually all have withholding or withdrawing life-sustaining treatment, and that they often do so without the knowledge or consent of patients or their families.

The study's authors, who practice at the University of Pennsylvania, say the new data show how pervasive is the current practice of not prolonging medical intervention beyond the point of futility.

The once-prevalent notion that many people and their lives as "prisoners" of the intensive care unit, "is passé," said Dr. David Asch, who led the study. "Most of the conflicts I've seen are of the other kind — when the care team believes enough is enough and the patient or family wants care continued."

### Short Takes

Ice that burns? Yes, and so much of it that it could meet U.S. natural gas needs for decades. But scientists have yet to figure out how to mine it without causing an environmental disaster. Methane trapped in the pores of ice forms a frozen compound called gas hydrate. Vast deposits are held at high pressure, 1,500 feet (400 meters) under the ocean floor on continental shelves around the world. By some estimates, twice as much carbon ener-

gy is contained in gas hydrate as in all fossil fuels combined. Harvesting that energy bonanza may be one of the great engineering challenges of the age, a panel of experts said this week at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

At the same meeting, the invention of horseback riding was traced to the Ukraine of about 6,000 years ago, when somebody stuck a piece of bone into the mouth of a horse, attached a bridle, sat astride the animal and rode off. That's the conclusion of David Anthony, an anthropologist at Hartwick College in Oneonta, New York. He searched for the origins of horsemanship by studying marks on the teeth of ancient horses in museums around the world. He found that under an electron microscope, the use of a bit placed in the teeth of horses left a distinctive mark on them.

The risk of divorce or separation goes up for young couples if they live in an area with plenty of unmarried and available men or women, according to a study by researchers at the State University of New York at Al-

bany. The study dealt with non-Hispanic white people in their 20s, young enough that they had been married a relatively short time. The early years of marriage bring the highest risk of divorce.

The I. Magnin retail clothing outlet on Union Square in San Francisco gave away the store last week and the place was jammed. Everything was free — clothing, light fixtures, carpets, chairs, shelves, signs. Executives had tried drastic markdowns before giving up and posting a sign, "Everything in the Store Is Free." Gladys Smith snatched some buttons she found on the floor of the dress department. Mary Price removed two strands of twinkling lights from a plastic Christmas tree. A man named Ben was pulling brass letters off the mezzanine wall. The letters had once spelled "Beauty Salon." Ben took the B, the E and the N. Laurie Gordon opened a drawer and found a sales clerk's old clipboard. She grabbed it. "My father, Jules, always told me that you can go anywhere in the world if you're carrying a clipboard," she said.

International Herald Tribune



ASIA

# Asians Seek Burma's Drive on Rebels Angers Neighbors

## Speedier Exit of Vietnamese

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Representatives of Asian countries that are harboring Vietnamese refugees met here Tuesday to figure out how to speed up their repatriation.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said it has to repatriate an estimated 50,000 people who remain in camps in Southeast Asia by the end of 1995, when its mandate expires.

"The delegates are attending the sixth technical committee meeting on Indochinese refugees here and the conclusions will be submitted to an international conference in Geneva in March," an official with the commission said.

The organization began a voluntary repatriation program five years ago.

A Malaysian official, Jaafar Ismail, said that only 80,000 refugees has been returned since then and that time was running out.

"Malaysia's experience in this field has not been very encouraging," he said of repatriation. "Indeed, Malaysia is deeply concerned about the slow progress in the departure of the nonrefugees under the program."

More than 250,000 Vietnamese fled on rickety rafts and boats to Malaysia and other Southeast Asian nations after the Vietnam War ended in 1975.

Kuala Lumpur, Vietnam and the UN refugee commissioner signed an agreement last month for the repatriation of the remaining 5,000 Vietnamese in Malaysia.

The organization signed a similar pact with Jakarta and Vietnam for the repatriation of 6,000 refugees in Indonesia.

Werner Blatter, the director of the commissioner's Asian division, said repatriation would be carried out despite its difficulties.

"We need to simplify the procedures on the Vietnamese side," he said. "But we are confident that the Vietnamese delegation will make a complete proposal. We are optimistic."

Meanwhile, the Chinese delegation told the meeting that it would not permit Hong Kong to remain a place of asylum after Beijing takes over the territory in 1997.

## Chinese Breeding Siberian Tigers

**BEIJING** — Fifty-seven rare Siberian tigers have been born and bred since 1986 under a Chinese program to save one of the world's 10 most endangered species, the Xinhua press agency said on Tuesday.

Chinese scientists have increased daily mating opportunities to boost pregnancies and have nursed cubs whose mothers have been unable to feed them, it said.

"It's really a miracle for China to have bred so many Siberian tigers in such a short period of time," Xinhua quoted Jacques Bernier, deputy secretary of the Convention of the International Treaty of Endangered Species, as saying after a visit to a breeding center.

The Siberian tigers have been raised since 1986 at the Hengdazi Breeding Center in northeastern Heilongjiang Province.



A Karen family fleeing to Thailand on Tuesday to escape Burmese troops that overran their Kawmoora stronghold.

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

**SINGAPORE** — The military regime in Burma is very likely to face growing international pressure to halt attacks against its opponents and to carry out democratic reforms after its capture Tuesday of the last major stronghold of guerrillas on the Burmese-Thai border.

Continuing an offensive against lightly armed soldiers of the Karen ethnic minority who want greater autonomy, Burmese forces occupied the rebels' Kawmoora base in eastern Burma after an intense artillery bombardment, Thai military officers said.

[The Karen contended that Burmese troops fired chemical shells in their final assault on the camp, Reuters reported. Thailand said its military was investigating the accusation.]

The offensive prompted protests from a number of countries, including Australia, Thailand and the United States, and is the junta's first sustained military campaign since 1992, when it stopped its fight against the Karen and their pro-democracy allies in the interests of national reconciliation.

The junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Command, took power after ruthlessly suppressing a pro-democracy uprising in 1988.

The regime ignored the outcome of elections held with its approval in 1990. The opposition National League for Democracy won the elections by an overwhelming majority.

The military had earlier placed the opposition leader and winner of the 1991 Nobel

Peace Prize, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, under house arrest.

Following talks with officials in Thailand, Malaysia and Brunei, Gareth Evans, Australia's foreign minister, said Tuesday that there was "widespread disappointment" at Rangoon's reversal of its conciliatory negotiation strategy.

In an apparent reaction to the Burmese regime's intensifying military offensive and intrusions by its troops into Thai territory, Bangkok recently called off a high-level meeting with the junta.

On Friday, Supachai Panichpakdi, a Thai deputy prime minister, postponed indefinitely a planned visit to Rangoon that was to have started Feb. 27.

The announcement followed the postponement of a visit to Thailand by Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, a Burmese military leader, scheduled for late this month.

Thailand has been a leading advocate at the Association of South East Asian Nations of a policy of "constructive engagement" toward Burma.

The other members of ASEAN are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore.

The constructive engagement policy is based on the notion that the best way to reform a repressive regime is to open it more widely to foreign trade, investment, influence and diplomatic contacts.

But human rights groups and other critics say that the approach has only strengthened the junta's hold on power and encouraged it to defy international pressure for reform.

Mike Jendryczek, director of the Washington office of Hu-

man Rights Watch Asia, said that the Burmese military offensive had "shaken the confidence" of some leaders of Thailand's civilian government, making them "question quite openly the policy of constructive engagement."

Blas F. Ople, chairman of the foreign relations committee in the Philippine Senate, said that ASEAN's approach has helped to perpetuate repressive government in Burma.

The policy "makes us fellow conspirators of the jailers of Aung San Suu Kyi in Rangoon," he added.

Mr. Evans, the Australian foreign minister, said that unless the junta returned to a policy of reconciliation with its domestic opponents, he would press for a tougher approach toward the regime when foreign ministers from 18 Asian and Pacific nations, including the United States, and representatives of the European Union meet in Brunei in July.

Mr. Evans said that the group, known as the ASEAN Security Forum, should make closer relations with Burma conditional on improvements in civil and political rights.

He said such improvements should include the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi by July, when her legal detention expires; the freeing of other political prisoners; concrete moves toward democracy; and a halt in military operations against opponents.

Mr. Evans said it was important that "rewards be given" to the junta "by the international community" or its neighbors unless some of those conditions were met.

## China's Forgotten Prisoners

### U.S. Seems to Be Paying Less Attention to Rights

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

**BEIJING** — Many people who were at Tiananmen Square during the student-led democracy protests of May and June 1989 remember Yang Lianzi, a troubadour who wore a headband inscribed "Wild Man of China" and who mocked Chinese leaders with his poetry and songs about democracy.

But no one is quite sure what became of him after the military crackdown that smashed the demonstrations.

One Chinese court document that reached Western human rights organizations said that he was sentenced to prison for 15 years for using "the plucking of his guitar and the reciting of poems to spread counterrevolutionary thoughts." But, more recently, the Chinese authorities have said that he "never served a sentence in prison."

The confusion left Mr. Yang classified as an "obscure prisoner" on lists that human rights organizations keep of those who have disappeared into prisons and labor camps.

China's Ministry of Justice released information last month on the health and whereabouts of about 50 of those prisoners after a year-long effort by John T. Kamm, a Hong Kong business consultant and human rights advocate. Mr. Yang was not among them.

"This is the most detailed response in a prisoner list I have ever seen," Mr. Kamm said.

But that information was the exception rather than the rule, at least in Washington's view of China's human rights performance. A State Department report on human rights around the world, made public three weeks ago, concluded that conditions are getting

**One person was sentenced for using 'the plucking of his guitar and the reciting of poems to spread counterrevolutionary thoughts.'**

worse, not better. The report cited "arbitrary and lengthy incommunicado detention, torture and mistreatment of prisoners."

Mr. Kamm's information included the first news of two men who were sentenced in 1984, Zhang Chengjian and Zhao Fengping. Both were accused of "counterrevolutionary crimes" that included — in the case of Mr. Zhao — putting up posters in defense of Wei Jingsheng, China's most famous political prisoner.

Since 1989, American administrations have sought to account for China's political prisoners by tracking them, comparing notes with rights

groups and assembling lists to present to Chinese authorities.

Although human rights progress was once pivotal in American relations with China, since President Bill Clinton separated China's trade status from its human rights performance, prisoner accounting has been drawing less attention from diplomats.

In 1991 and again in 1993, the United States handed over to the Chinese lists of more than 1,000 political prisoners assembled with the assistance of groups like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.

But Mr. Kamm said he was told by a senior American diplomat at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing that "we're getting out of the prisoner-list business" after the decision last May to separate trade from human rights.

On a visit to Beijing last month, the State Department's top human rights official, John Shattuck, brought a relatively short list of prisoners about whom the administration is appealing for information or release on medical grounds. Chief among them are Mr. Wei, Ren Wandong and Bao Tong, who was a senior official under the former party chairman, Zhao Ziyang.

An American official said that the administration was debating whether the United States should stop submitting the lists, but that abandoning efforts to account for dissidents in detention "is not the policy at the highest levels of the State Department."

## Bangladesh Honors 4 Killed in '52 Battle

Agence France-Press

**DHAKA, Bangladesh** — Millions of Bangladeshis thronged to a memorial at Dhaka University on Tuesday to remember four people killed in a 1952 campaign for the Bengali language, a movement that led eventually to the country's independence.

Prime Minister Khalida Zia, wearing a black sari, was the first to lay a wreath at the memorial, which was sealed off by thousands of police officers, at one minute after midnight.

Unidentified men fired gunshots early Tuesday near the memorial, but quickly disappeared, witnesses said. No one was injured, but the atmosphere was tense, with opposition student groups in the area chanting anti-Zia slogans.

The annual ceremony commemorates the deaths of four activists on Feb. 21, 1952, when Bangladesh was still East Pakistan under the terms of the partition of the sub-continent at the end of British rule.

The four were shot by the police during a demonstration demanding that Bengali be made a state language along with Urdu. The incident is regarded here as a milestone in Bangladesh's independence struggle.

In a statement, Begum Zia said: "The language movement had not only given Bengali the dignity of a state language, but also accelerated the movement for flourishing our culture, as well as establishing the rights of the people."

But critics said that despite the promises made during the independence war of 1971, Ben-

gali is still not used in public life.

The Daily Star newspaper said in an editorial that "an educational and cultural movement, resting on a strong political base of national necessity, is long overdue in Bangladesh."

Bangladesh gained independence from Pakistan in 1971 after a nine-month war under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was assassinated in a bloody military coup in 1975.

Sheikh Mujib was the father of Hasina Wajed of the main opposition Awami League, which has been boycotting Parliament for almost a year, demanding that new elections be called.

## U.S. Wants Asians In Joint Exercise

Agence France-Press

**HONG KONG** — The United States is inviting Southeast Asian nations to take part in naval exercises that could begin as early as May, a U.S. Navy official said Tuesday.

The gesture is intended to reassure Southeast Asian governments of Washington's firm commitment to regional security amid concern over China's claims to the disputed Spratly Islands.

The official said the United States would assign a number of ships, including destroyers, frigates, submarines and amphibious landing vessels for the exercises. "We need to show the navies of Southeast Asia that we really are interested in operating with them," he added.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### Tokyo Won't Reveal Nuclear Route

**TOKYO** — Japan has decided not to disclose the route of a ship carrying nuclear waste to Japan that is set to depart Thursday from Cherbourg, a French Ministry official said Tuesday. He said the shipment, in sealed canisters, would leave aboard the Pacific Pintail, a freighter owned by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.

The government will not reveal the route, he said, despite requests to do so by Caribbean, South Pacific and East Asian nations along the ship's possible path. These nations had wanted the information to prepare for possible risks.

Japan, which has no reprocessing facilities, depends on European companies to turn spent fuel into fuel-grade plutonium which, along with waste, is returned to Japan. (Reuters)



French riot police struggling with environmental protesters near Cherbourg over the nuclear shipment.

### Rights Unit Protests Yangtze Dam

**BEIJING** — The huge Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze River will be an ecological disaster and a human rights catastrophe, rights activists assert, unless more is done to protect the rights of people living in the region.

The group Human Rights Watch/Asia called on foreign investors, in a report released Tuesday, to boycott the dam project until the Chinese government provides guarantees that the rights of the more than 1 million people to be relocated from the dam site are protected. China seeks to win overseas financing for \$3 billion of the project's cost of \$90 billion.

The report cited evidence from dam disasters in the 1970s, in which tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of people died, that suggested the government does not take accountability for the safety of such projects. China's leaders have declared the Three Gorges project a "sacred task." (AP)

### East Timor Denies Arrests

**JAKARTA** — East Timor, troubled by weeks of night raids by hooded gangs and the military, has been subject to new arrests, residents said Tuesday.

They said by telephone from the capital, Dili, that 10 to 15 people had been detained since Sunday, including one agricultural student from the university taken by the police on his return from West Timor on Monday.

Police Chief Andreas Sugianto denied the reports, saying that only two people had been arrested late Monday and that they were suspected of causing damage. Both have been released on lack of evidence, he said. Foreign journalists have been barred from entering the territory in the last several weeks. (Reuters)

## VOICES From Asia

Chi Haotian, China's defense minister, denying Tuesday that his country has expansionist ambitions and saying that such rumors were being spread to poison Beijing's relations with its neighbors. "China does not want an inch of any other's land, but will brook no invasion of ours." (Reuters)

Jin Gu-jeng, a Taiwan legislator, after Prime Minister Lien Chan made the government's first public apology on Tuesday for the island's deadliest fire, a blaze on Feb. 15 that killed 64 people in a nightclub in Taichung. "Nowhere is it safe in Taiwan. Living here is like living in hell." (AP)

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia, saying his country's opposition to the extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty is not final: "It is still a consideration among countries grouped in the Nonaligned Movement whether or not to support the indefinite extension of NPT. Indonesia has yet to formally announce its stance." (Reuters)

Philip Seng, head of the U.S. Meat Export Federation, on the U.S. share of Japan's beef market climbing to 43 percent from under 10 percent a decade ago: "We recognize it's chopstick culture when you look at Japan. We're not trying to force large 18-ounce steaks on the Japanese." (Bloomberg)

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## EUROPE

Joint Stand  
On Ulster:  
Ireland and  
U.K. AgreeBy Richard W. Stevenson  
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British and Irish governments agreed Tuesday to reaching a political settlement of the conflict in Northern Ireland, setting the stage for talks that could bring together Protestant and Catholic leaders in the most comprehensive peace effort since violence broke out in the province a quarter century ago.

The agreement, in the form of separate approvals by the British and Irish cabinets, came after 14 months of talks between the governments. It amounts to a joint British-Irish position designed to walk a line between reassuring the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland, which generally favors continued British rule, and making concessions to the Catholic minority, which favors eventual unification with the predominantly Catholic Republic of Ireland.

Approval of the so-called Framework Document was not a commitment by either government to enact the proposals it contains. But it sets the agenda for a new round of as-yet-unscheduled negotiations that both governments hope will include representatives of the Protestant Unionists and of Sinn Féin, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army.

Details of the Framework Document are to be unveiled by Mr. Major and his Irish counterpart, John Bruton, outside Belfast on Wednesday.

But the broad outlines of the approach have become public, in part through an extensive disclosure to The Times of London earlier this month. The document is expected to call for a measure of political power over the province to be shifted from London to a reconstituted Northern Ireland Assembly. Northern Ireland has been governed directly from London since 1974.

It is expected to call for Ireland's constitution to be changed to drop its claim of sovereignty over the six counties of Northern Ireland. And it will reportedly propose a series of cross-border institutions with a role in overseeing areas of common interest like agriculture, tourism, trade and health.

While both the British and the Irish governments have stressed that the document is intended as the starting point for further talks and not as an outcome to be imposed on either side, it was clear that they were proceeding ahead at all would require months, if not years, of delicate diplomacy.

The IRA and Protestant paramilitary forces each agreed to cease-fire last year in their 10-year terror campaigns.



Mr. Major arriving at the House of Commons on Tuesday to discuss the Irish accord.

## A 'Renovation' of the Union

As '96 Meeting Nears, Germany Calls for Big Changes

Agence France-Press

BONN — The German government presented its vision of a radically changed European Union on Tuesday, laying out ambitious aims for the 1996 intergovernmental conference that is to revise the EU's Maastricht treaty.

In a written declaration, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel called for a "renovation" of organization of the EU so it could "compete with the big geopolitical and economic alliances."

"The conference must not become a closed debate between technocrats," the minister said. "We have to convince citizens of the advantages of European integration."

"We want European decisions to be taken near to citizens," Mr. Kinkel added, with "more transparent procedures and more democratic control."

Jockeying over the 1996 conference has already begun, with Prime Minister John Major of Britain declaring that constitutional changes like the ones Mr. Kinkel is proposing would not be acceptable.

Nonetheless, the German minister advocated greater

"The conference must not become a closed debate between technocrats."

Klaus Kinkel

European cooperation in promoting the competitiveness of industry and preserving living standards and jobs, saying employment had long been a sole national concern.

Regarding the common European foreign, security and defense policy foreseen

by the Maastricht treaty, Mr. Kinkel said that the EU must be able to "rapidly take clear and credible positions."

Bonn thus proposed that major decisions win approval with only a majority vote of EU members, rather than unanimously, as is current procedure. "Foreign policy decisions must no longer be a taboo," Mr. Kinkel said.

The Bonn government also called for cooperation in fighting crime, of which the "Europol" proposed by Germany would be only a "first step." Chancellor Helmut Kohl has suggested a European version of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States that has access to national police files.

But both France and Spain have rejected such an organization, and in his paper Mr. Kinkel criticized the "small-mindedness" of states that he said clung jealously to a national viewpoint.

Differing Stories  
On Bosnia FlightsUN Reports Several Violations,  
But NATO Denies the IncidentsBy John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are bickering again over Bosnia — this time over reports that fixed-wing aircraft are landing on and flying over a Muslim-held airfield in northeastern Bosnia in violation of the NATO-enforced "no-fly" zone.

The latest controversy underscores both the impunity with which all sides in the Bosnian conflict regularly violate the no-fly zone and the weakening partnership between NATO and the UN mission in the Balkans.

An increasing number of helicopter sorties and reports of landings by fixed-wing planes also reflect what appear to be preparations by all three warring factions — Serbs, Croats and Muslims — for a renewed round of fighting this spring.

A four-month cease-fire, signed in January and already weakening, is set to expire in May.

Growing concerns in Western nations about the dangers of a broader war have led to a new initiative, supported by the United States, that would lift sanctions against Serbia in exchange for Serbian recognition of all four former Yugoslav republics — Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia.

But Serbia has responded coolly, and Western diplomats say that Serbs, Croats and Bosnians appear to be arming themselves in preparation for renewed conflict that has the potential to expand farther into the Balkans.

"Everybody is using aircraft these days," said a UN official. "There is a clear acknowledgment by all the warring parties that there is no threat from the skies. NATO does not appear to be enforcing the no-fly zone."

At the request of the United Nations, NATO issued an ultimatum several months after the Bosnian war began in 1992 that no aircraft, other than UN-authorized flights, could fly over Bosnian airspace.

The ultimatum was part of an effort to limit fighting in the conflict. But almost from the beginning, the warring factions, especially the Serbs, have ignored the ultimatum.

Earlier this month, UN officials identified Serbian aircraft flying toward Bosnian airspace from Udbina in Serbian-held Croatian territory, and reported that Serbian light-attack aircraft and helicopters had used the Bosnian airfield in Banja Luka.

In a four-day period, UN soldiers counted at least 62 helicopter sorties from Serbia into Bosnian Serbian territory.

Also this month, however,

aircraft apparently destined for Muslim-held installations have been violating the zone.

The most recent incidents occurred Feb. 10 and were repeated on Feb. 12 and then again Friday night.

According to a report sent Feb. 14 by Lieutenant General Bertrand de Lapresle, the commander of UN forces in the region, to the office of UN peacekeeping in New York, the Feb. 10 and Feb. 12 incidents were assessed to have been "two clandestine resupply" of "high value/high technology such as new generation anti-tank guided missiles or perhaps surface-to-air missiles."

According to that report, on Feb. 10, a UN pilot from Norway spotted a "transport-type aircraft of C-130 or like size" in the vicinity of the airfield in the northeastern town of Tuzla, part of which is controlled by the mostly Muslim Bosnian Army.

Other UN soldiers also reported seeing aircraft in the area. When UN troops went to the Muslim-held part of the airfield, they were surrounded by Bosnian soldiers and prevented from moving. They were later released. NATO planes dispatched to the area three hours later found nothing.

On Feb. 12, Norwegian UN soldiers spotted a large propeller aircraft in the area. Later that evening, a British military intelligence officer, using night vision goggles, reported another propeller aircraft. Unlike the first incident, however, no UN soldiers were dispatched to the Muslim air base.

NATO overflights about four hours after the incident was first reported found nothing.

Following these reports, Admiral Leighton Smith, the commander of NATO forces in southern Europe, traveled to Zagreb to confer with General de Lapresle, UN officials said.

A NATO investigation was launched, and last Friday, Admiral Smith's office requested that Yasushi Akashi, the head of the UN mission in the Balkans, issue a statement denying the first two incidents had occurred.

A draft copy of the statement, written by NATO officials, said that General de Lapresle, contrary to his previous report to UN headquarters, now concurred with Admiral Smith that "no unauthorized air activity occurred at the Tuzla airfield" on those two nights.

The draft and a second NATO report on the incident said the planes in question were either NATO jets or "Serbian airline traffic."

Tuzla is more than 80 kilometers (50 miles) from the Serbian border, and no civilian planes from Serbia fly over Bosnian airspace.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Border Checks to End in 7 Nations

BRUSSELS — Travelers to Europe should be able to get a single visa for seven countries starting March 26, and face no passport controls until they leave.

Belgium's trade minister, Robert Urbain, said Tuesday that border checks between France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal will be dismantled on March 26. Belgium currently holds the presidency of the Schengen group, which includes 7 of the 15 European Union nations.

The common visa will be valid for three months. Many border controls between European Union members were abolished in 1993, but others remain, including passport controls at airports. (AP)

## French Proposal Generates Sparks

BRUSSELS — France's proposal to open its electricity sector to competition is "fundamentally inconsistent" with plans for an open market across the EU for electricity, researchers said Tuesday at a news conference.

A report by the London-based National Economic Research Associates said: "The French proposal is unlikely to be economically comparable with the commission proposal in terms of economic efficiency, the prospects for completion of the single market, or the beneficial implications for consumers." The researchers, whose work was commissioned by Britain's National Power and PowerGen companies, among others, said the single buyer system proposed by France "would represent a regressive step" and would break European Union law.

Paris's plan would introduce competition between electricity producers in national markets but would maintain existing supply monopolies. (Reuters)

## Fish Deal With Canada Scotched

BRUSSELS — The European Union, taking a dispute with Canada a step further, said Tuesday that it will ignore a halibut fishing agreement in the Atlantic, saying that its share was too small.

The EU fisheries commissioner, Emma Bonino, said she could agree to a total catch of 27,000 tons of Greenland halibut in the northwest Atlantic, but rejected a share of 12.59 percent for EU fishermen. (AP)

## U.K. Bosses Balk at Work Councils

LONDON — The bulk of British multinational companies believe they are being forced against economic common sense to adopt rigid and expensive European rules on consulting workers, an industry lobby group said Wednesday.

The Institute of Directors, a free-market lobby, said its latest research found that 7 in 10 major international companies only grudgingly planned to head a European Union law requiring them to set up pan-European "work councils" to consult staff.

A quarter of the 44 directors and senior managers polled said the law, which was approved last year by all EU countries except Britain, would entrench old-fashioned and obsolete models of industrial relations. (Reuters)

## BBC Director Rejects Strict Quotas

LONDON — The BBC's director-general, John Birt, acknowledges that there was a risk of "an Americanized world culture," but rejected strict EU quotas on broadcasters.

Mr. Birt warned in an speech Monday that in the next century there could be a "wholesale globalization of culture." He was speaking to European politicians and business leaders at the start of a visit to Brussels.

"By and large this will mean an Americanized world culture," he said. "This is not because the United States is wicked, but rather because of the power and vitality of its economy and its entertainment industry, and the worldwide reach of the English language." (AFP)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Peter Sutherland, the director-general of GATT and the World Trade Organization, appears before the European Parliament's external economic relations committee.

BRUSSELS: The EU energy commissioner, Christos Papatou, is to meet with José Rossi, France's industry minister.

BRUSSELS: The European Commission is to decide on a negotiating mandate for reaching a partnership agreement between the EU and Belarus.

BRUSSELS: The cultural commission of the European Parliament holds a seminar in honor of the centennial of cinematography. Jacques Toubon, acting president of the Cultural Council, and Marcelino Oreja, commissioner for this sector, have been invited to take part in the debate, along with Michel Piccoli, Constantin Costa-Gavras, Bernardo Bertolucci, Richard Attenborough and Ken Loach, among others.

BRUSSELS: The Economic and Social Council begins its plenary session. On the agenda are the issues of "The society of information: plan for action" and the Copenhagen world summit on social development.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Mafia Trial  
Is Delayed  
2 Months

Agence France-Press

CALTANISSETTA, Italy — The trial of the Sicilian Mafia's most formidable figures, implicated in the 1992 murder of the top anti-Mafia judge in Italy, was adjourned for two months Tuesday, shortly after it began.

Prosecutors had asked for a delay in the trial of 37 defendants, including the presumed leader of the Mafia, Salvatore (Totò) Riina, so that four other Mafia figures could be tried at the same time.

The trial was set to resume April 19.

The four additional defendants were accused last week of having planned the remote-controlled bomb attack that killed Judge Giovanni Falcone, his wife and three police escorts on May 23, 1992, on a highway near the Palermo airport in northwest Sicily.

Judge Falcone had been expected to head a new anti-Mafia police agency. A possible successor, Paolo Borsellino, the chief prosecutor of Palermo, was killed July 19, 1992, by a car bomb.

The attacks galvanized the anti-Mafia campaign and led to the capture seven months later of Mr. Riina, the presumed capo di tutti capi, or boss of all bosses, after 23 years at large. He currently is serving a life sentence in a Palermo prison for other crimes.

The trial opened Tuesday in the town of Caltanissetta in central Sicily under tight security, with the defendants locked in cages set up around the courtroom.

## British Trade Delegation, in Iraq, Calls for Eased Sanctions

BAGHDAD — A British trade delegation said Tuesday that London must move fast to ease sanctions against Iraq because Britain is losing big business to other countries.

Edmund Sykes, coordinator of a group of 25 British industrialists, said the sanctions were causing Britain to throw away more than 70 years of being one of Iraq's dominant trading partners.

"A lot of business is being done in this country,"

Mr. Sykes said of Iraq. "Britain is not going to lose out."

Economic sanctions were imposed in 1990 after Iraq invaded Kuwait. Britain was a key member of the U.S.-led alliance that expelled the Iraqi invasion forces during the Gulf War.

Under the 1991 cease-fire agreement that ended the war, the sanctions will remain in place until United Nations inspectors are satisfied that Iraq has destroyed all weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Sykes said his group believed that the time had come to ease sanctions in humanitarian areas, and that members would "do all within our power" to win the British government to their point of view.

He said London's hard line on sanctions could cut Britain out of a potential export market worth more than £1 billion (\$1.6 billion) once sanctions against Iraq were lifted.

Britain's exports to Iraq were £825 million in 1989, the year before the invasion of Kuwait.

## AUSTRIA: 'Everything Points to the Right' as Terror Targets Gypsies

Continued from Page 1

perity this land of 8 million people likes to project, particularly since it became one of the newest members of the European Union last month.

But the violence reflects a much broader pattern across Western Europe where rightists in Italy, Germany, Austria, and elsewhere have sought to draw strength from the xenophobia that has arisen in response to a press of would-be immigrants driven by many imperatives: the war in the Balkans and economic hardship stretching all around Western Europe's perimeters from Eastern Europe to North Africa.

Europe's 6 million Gypsies have not been spared a renewal of the hostility that led to Nazi efforts to destroy them and was later institutionalized under Communist rule with a campaign to impose a sedentary life on the once-nomadic people.

Since the end of the Cold War, increasing violence and animosity toward them has been reported in Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Hungary. Tens of thousands of Gypsies seeking to penetrate Western Europe have been sent back to Eastern Europe. And now, the violence has taken root in Austria, where only 5,000 of the estimated 20,000 Gypsies have been recognized since 1993 as an official minority.

Indeed, like the wars of the former Yugoslavia, the Gypsies seem to symbolize the biggest single problem facing Europeans in a violent way, from Sarajevo to Grozny, and in less obvious ways throughout the Continent: how do separate identities coexist within the same political frontiers?

"The Gypsies are treated with prejudice and the most appalling racism," said Terezia Stoisits, an ethnic Croat legislator from the opposition Greens party, who was the target of a letter bomb in 1993. "Their treatment is different from that of other foreigners. They are the last in the hierarchy."

In Oberwart, where Gypsies have lived for more than 300 years, that is nothing new. In the 19th century, Austria's imperial rulers outlawed their nomadic wander-

ings and their language and prohibited them from changing their names so as to prevent integration.

In 1938, after Austria's annexation by Nazi Germany, the Nazi party boss of the Burgenland region around here, Tobias Portschy, described the Gypsies as "work-shy, do-nothing criminals." Some 8,000 Gypsies from this region were deported to German concentration camps, along with hundreds of thousands of other Gypsies from other parts of Europe. Few returned. Of the 300 Gypsies deported from Oberwart, Mr. Horvath said, 12 or 13 came back and 3 still survive.

"I'm a respected member of society now," said Mr. Portschy, who is 90, lives in the nearby town of Rechnitz, and who has rarely spoken to reporters. In a television interview in 1990, however, he declared: "I

put the Gypsies in the same category as the Jews. This analogy was my proposal."

One of the Oberwart survivors of the concentration camps, Michael Horvath, said: "Fifty years on and now it's happening again."

Until 1991, Mr. Portschy, the former Nazi official, was a member of the Freedom Party, Austria's fastest-growing political movement. The rightist party, which is led by Jörg Haider, a charismatic 44-year-old, took 23 percent of the vote in the elections Oct. 9.

"There's a climate that plays into the hands of the extremists," said Mrs. Stoisits, the Green legislator.

Mr. Haider, who rejects such suggestions, appeared to give his adversaries more fuel recently, however, when he insisted that Gypsies had been taken to "work camps," not concentration camps during World War II. He has also spoken of the "orderly labor policies during the Third Reich."

Since the first wave of letter bombs in 1993, the police have arrested two suspected neo-Nazis but have not brought them to trial, raising suspicions that the slow pace of investigations is partly because of rightist sympathies among individual police officers, who have either obstructed inquiries or tipped off suspects.

But, said Mr. Löschner, the interior minister, there is not "the faintest suspicion" to justify a move against the police in general.

"The problem is," he said, "that these terror attacks are politically motivated and that, until 14 months ago, they didn't exist. It's new and the difficulty is to adjust to this new situation."

Austria Politician  
Barred from Ball  
By Her Handicap

Reuters

VIENNA — A handicapped member of the Austrian Parliament said Tuesday that she had been barred from attending Vienna's prestigious Opera Ball because officials did not permit wheelchairs in the ballroom.

"Dogs and handicapped keep out," said Theresia Haidmayr of the opposition Green party, in an angry statement publicizing her exclusion from the premier event of Vienna's social season.

Economics Minister Wolfgang Schüssel, whose ministry runs the public buildings administration responsible for the ball, said he was confident a solution would be found.

Mrs. Haidmayr, who held two expensive ball tickets and a table reservation, declined the offer of a seat in the gallery.

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## Dining Out

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INTERNATIONAL

# UN Hits a Hurdle On Afghan Accord

## President and Militia Clash Over Roles in Power Transfer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The United Nations envoy to Afghanistan, Mahmud Mestiri, returned to Islamabad on Tuesday vowing not to give up after his plan for a transfer of power in Kabul from President Burhanuddin Rabbani founded at the last minute.

"I would not describe it as a failure," Mr. Mestiri said at the Islamabad airport as he arrived from Kabul. He said he would go back to Kabul on Wednesday to announce the next phase of the peace process.

"We have not given up," he said. "It can only be a failure if the UN gives up, and we will never do that."

UN officials in Kabul said Mr. Mestiri would brief his colleagues in Islamabad on his talks with Mr. Rabbani and the president's top commander, Ahmad Shah Masood, as well as with the new Taliban militia seeking to take charge of security in Kabul.

Mr. Mestiri had hoped to arrange for the president to hand power to a council of about 30 Afghan political leaders on Monday, but late objections by Mr. Rabbani and a demand by the Taliban for control of Kabul upset the timetable.

"We have some consultations, some details to discuss with some people, then we hope to make an announcement about the next phase of the peace process tomorrow in Kabul," Mr. Mestiri said.

Asked if the failure of his efforts would mean the collapse of the peace process, Mr. Mestiri said: "We don't use this word collapse. But if there is no next stage, nothing to say, then it would be a very bad development."

Diplomats said the UN envoy might appoint a commission to come up with ways to resolve the deadlock between Mr. Rabbani and the Taliban. Mr. Rabbani was supposed to have left office at the end of

December, when his two-year term expired.

The 65-year-old president has said he is willing to step down, but he insists that the Taliban, a newly formed group of militant Muslim students, join the governing commission.

Some observers say they suspect that Mr. Rabbani is deliberately delaying the peace process in order to remain in power.

Mr. Rabbani has argued that Taliban forces could attack the capital if they were not made part of the commission.

"It would be extremely difficult for the commission to succeed if they know the Taliban is out there and could attack at any time," said Masood Khalili, a spokesman for the president.

The Taliban, which surfaced six months ago from religious schools in Pakistan, has said it will not share power with "criminal" secular factions.

A senior Taliban leader, Mullah Boorjan, said Tuesday that pro-Rabbani forces should lay down their arms and allow the militia into the city.

"We don't want to fight, but we must do what we must do to bring peace and an Islamic government," the Muslim cleric said.

Mr. Mestiri said the United Nations was against involving the Taliban in the proposed interim governing council. "They are a different sort of force than the Afghan parties, a new force," he said. "We should talk to them, see what they want, but we don't think they should be represented on the mechanism."

On Monday, Mr. Mestiri, a former foreign minister of Tunisia, said in Kabul that rival Afghan factions were using the presence of the Taliban to adjourn the peace process.

He said the factions had "a big problem because they are still opposed to each other and all of them are opposed to the Taliban." (Reuters, AFP, AP)



Afghan children selling bread Tuesday along a former shopping street in Kabul that recently served as a battleground.

# Senior Algerian Army Official Is Slain

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Gunmen fatally shot an Algerian Army colonel, the highest-ranking officer to be killed in the insurrection begun by Islamic fundamentalists three years ago, it was learned Tuesday.

The victim, Colonel Mravi Jilali of the army intelligence division, was killed Sunday along with two bodyguards and his driver, Algerian opposition figures said.

Rebels also took responsibility for blowing up three bridges in Algiers, including one linking army headquarters to other parts of the capital.

Colonel Jilali was responsible for external information and news media affairs. The intelligence division to which he belonged oversees many aspects of the army's war against Islamic opponents of the regime.

formation in the country's leadership. Opposition figures said Colonel Jilali was under surveillance for three days before the shooting, which took place in the capital's Qubah neighborhood.

Islamic militants also blew up three vital bridges in Algiers, Algerian newspapers reported Tuesday. One bridge linked the neighborhood where the army's headquarters and the main military hospital are situated to other parts of the city.

The attacks were the latest in a series of violent incidents in the war by the fundamentalists, which has taken well over 30,000 lives since 1992. The insurrection began after the government canceled elections that the main fundamentalist party, the Islamic Salvation Front, seemed certain to win.

In the last three weeks, the victims have included a leading musician, a prominent feminist and several journalists, television anchors and intellectuals. The army said it had killed more than 200 fundamentalists in the period.

The violence started Jan. 30, two days before the start of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, with a suicide bomber's at-

tack on Algiers police headquarters that killed 42 civilians and wounded 256. The most radical of the militant groups seeking to turn Algeria into an Islamic state, the Armed Islamic Group, took responsibility for the attack and vowed to multiply its assaults.

The latest incidents coincided with new confusion about the course followed by the government in dealing with its Islamic opponents.

An unconfirmed report Tuesday in the London-based Arabic daily Asharq Al Awsat said that the leader of the Islamic Salvation Front, Abassi Madani, had undergone an operation to remove a cancerous growth in his gums or jaw.

On Feb. 7, the 65-year-old Mr. Madani, who is not related to General Madani, was taken from a government residence in Algiers where he had been held under house arrest but allowed to stay in touch with other opposition figures.

His disappearance from the government residence followed the bomb attack on police headquarters and the collapse of efforts at a dialogue between the government and the opposition.

# BELGIUM: Home Searched

Continued from Page 1

Mr. van Miert, a commissioner since 1989, was president of the Flemish Socialist Party, a member of the coalition government of Wilfried Martens.

"You can check my documents, I have nothing to hide," he said Tuesday. "In 1988, no one told me about this deal."

"If the money was paid over, it must have been in 1989, when I had already left the SP presidency to join the European Commission," he said.

The commission president, Jacques Santer, backed Mr. van Miert on Tuesday, saying the affair was an internal Belgian matter.

"I don't think there is any reason not to have confidence in Mr. van Miert," Mr. Santer said.

Mr. Claes, like Mr. van Miert a senior Socialist Party official at the time, has also denied any involvement in the scandal. He is understood to have privately briefed North Atlantic Treaty Organization ambassadors on his position on Tuesday.

Last year, Mr. Claes successfully fought off media allegations that he had pocketed bribes to secure the purchase of Agusta helicopters worth \$330 million.

Belgian authorities have already indicted four people in the case, three of them close to the party. For allegedly accepting money in order to favor Agusta among those bidding for the contract. (AFP, AP)



A puppet of Mr. Jospin being prepared for TV-show satire.

# FRANCE: Balladur Is Slipping

Continued from Page 1

cois Mitterrand's secret anti-terrorism unit in the 1980s.

The prime minister stood by Mr. Pasqua, who had been widely considered the leading prospect for prime minister if Mr. Balladur won the presidency. Newspapers said Mr. Pasqua was now a liability.

Mr. Balladur said he did not know how much Mr. Pasqua knew of the affair, but that he was "a very good minister of the interior" who "has my confidence."

The case exploded after it was revealed that police had been tapping the phone of the father-in-law of Judge Eric Halphen, who has been investigating alleged kickbacks on public housing contracts. Many of those contracts were in the Hauts-de-Seine department outside Paris, a stronghold of Mr. Pasqua, and the judge was trying to find out whether the alleged kickbacks had found their way into the coffers of Mr. Balladur's party.

The case goes back to December when a politician close to Mr. Pasqua, Didier Schuller, reportedly told the interior ministry that the judge's father-in-law, a psychiatrist named Jean-Pierre Maréchal, had attempted to extort money from him in exchange for a promise to get the judge to lay off his investigation.

The doctor was arrested on Dec. 20 as he took a suitcase full of money from Mr. Schuller. But earlier this month, a court threw out the case, accusing Mr. Schuller of having framed Mr. Maréchal in what was in effect a police sting operation. The court called it an attempt to put pressure on Judge Halphen.

# CHECHNYA: 24,000 Civilians Dead, Report Asserts

Continued from Page 1

dent Yeltsin, who is trying to persuade President Bill Clinton not to cancel a trip to Russia in May.

Mr. Clinton, who said on Saturday that he was still undecided, has been under heavy pressure in Congress to delay his visit until the Chechen conflict is resolved.

There was no official comment from the Russian government on the civilian death toll estimate.

Mr. Kovalev acknowledged that his study's figures were open to question. He explained that Chechens have not registered their dead, and that his team of experts had to rely on eyewitness accounts.

"That is the only methodology that can be used," he said. "This is not an academic survey, it is a war. We have to put up with inevitable discrepancies in the death toll."

Mr. Kovalev has been a passionately outspoken critic of the Russian invasion of Chechnya, and spent several weeks in Grozny, the Chechen capital, trying to bring attention to the death and suffering there. He has been accused by government officials of inflating civilian casualty figures and ignoring Chechen war crimes.

Mr. Kovalev was wistfully dismissive of the government's most recent estimates of about 1,000 casualties among Russian soldiers.

Mr. Kovalev said that when he was in Grozny he had personally seen the bodies of at least 200 dead Russian soldiers. He said that bodies had still not been retrieved, and that families had not been informed of slain sons.

"I think documents have been doctored," he added. The Russian defense minister, Pavel S. Grachev, did little

to enhance his government's credibility on official casualty figures when he told reporters on Monday that only 534 Russian servicemen had been killed in the battle for Grozny.

■ **Hint of New Arms Treaty**

Mr. Yeltsin insisted Tuesday that Mr. Clinton would visit Moscow this year to celebrate the Allied victory in World War II and discuss a major new nuclear arms reduction treaty. Reuters reported from Minsk, Belarus.

Mr. Yeltsin told reporters during a visit to Belarus, a former Soviet republic, that he and Mr. Clinton would begin preparations for a new treaty, but gave no further details.

Asked about the state of American-Russian relations, Mr. Yeltsin said: "This year U.S. President Bill Clinton will visit and we have tentatively agreed to begin preparing the START-3 treaty."

# PESO: Mexico Pledges Reforms

Continued from Page 1

trigger political objections in their respective capitals.

For example, until Tuesday, U.S. officials had only talked of using funds from American taxpayers to issue loans and loan guarantees to enable Mexico to pay off debt issued by the Mexican government. But in their description of the agreement signed Tuesday — the full text will not be released until it is given to Congress — officials said the deal permits Mexico to use part of the money to support Mexico's 18 big banks, about eight of which appear in danger of collapse because of bad loans.

In short, the United States is backing what amounts to a Mexican equivalent of the savings and loan bailout of the late 1980s.

For their part, Mexican officials played down the collateral the United States is receiving: Rights to seize the revenue from Mexico's export of oil and petrochemicals.

■ **Aims of Agreement**  
Paul F. Horvitz of the International Herald Tribune reported earlier from Washington.

The aim of the agreement signed Tuesday is to reduce the money supply in Mexico, restrain government spending and curb inflation by raising interest rates. The hope is to hold onto foreign investment that began to flee the country when the peso was devalued in December; its value is now 45 percent below its mid-December level. The dollar rose to 5.6050 pesos on Tuesday from 5.5650, while Mexico's Bolsa

stock market index lost 5.26 percent, to 1,673.30 points.

But some analysts see the possibility of escalating social unrest as consumers face extremely high interest rates and spiraling inflation. Many Mexicans may see the package as an encroachment by the United States on their country's sovereignty.

Asked about the adverse reaction to the deal in Mexican financial markets, President Bill Clinton said he did not wish to "overreact" to market movements, which he said may be awaiting action by "other decision-makers."

"I think we did the right thing and I think time will bear us out," the president said. If the U.S. plan proves inadequate, he said, American taxpayers are well protected.

Under one element of the plan, the United States could withhold payment to Mexico for oil bought by U.S. refiners if the Mexican government found itself unable to repay any portion of its debt.

This would be possible because refiners will not pay Mexico directly for oil, but rather pay into an account controlled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mexico earns about \$7 billion a year from oil exports, and the prospect of having Washington's hand controlling the flow of payments is not likely to sit well with many Mexicans.

Mr. Rubin said that restoring the Mexican economy "will not happen overnight, nor will it be easy." But he added: "Mexico has chosen the right course, and so have we."

# TEAM: Olympic Secrets

Continued from Page 1

programs across the board in Australia to go beyond 2000," he said.

The deal was finalized two weeks ago when the head of the Russian team for the 1996 Atlanta Games, Anatoli Kolosov, visited Sydney. It also involves regular exchanges of coaches, athletes and sports scientists. Mr. McLatchey said.

Discussions began in March when Mr. McLatchey headed an Australian fact-finding mission to Moscow.

"As an Olympic rival, we are no threat to them and the Russians were keen to form a closer relationship with Australia as the hosts of the 2000 Games," Mr. McLatchey said.

Each of the six sports chosen for the agreement involve multiple events, greatly increasing Australia's potential return on its investment in terms of Olympic medals.

Australia will spend 350 million Australian dollars (\$261 million) on a government-financed program aimed at securing more medals at the 1996 and 2000 Games.

Referring to the agreement with Russia, Mr. McLatchey said, "This investment is good insurance."

"Technically we are behind the Russians," he added, "but we will not be just superimposing the Russian model here. Rather, we will be developing it to our own specific needs."

# Broadcast Trials Pique German TV

## Bonn Resists O.J. Example

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — The high ratings American television stations are winning by broadcasting the O.J. Simpson trial have led German television executives to ask that they, too, be allowed to broadcast trials live.

Judges and politicians here are resisting the idea. Some have said with disdain that while such broadcasts may be appropriate in a country like the United States, the judicial process in Germany is still conducted with a seriousness that necessarily excludes cameras.

Germany's 19th century law setting out legal procedures was amended in the 1960s to prohibit all taping or filming of trials.

In the United States, after years of debate and court challenges, almost all states permit at least some television coverage of trials. Television cameras are still banned in federal criminal cases.

Programmers for several stations have said that they would like to transmit major political trials, like one coming up in which former members of the East German Politburo will be charged with manslaughter.

The debate began last month after Albert Scharf, board chairman of the country's most important network, ARD, appealed to government regulators to allow the court broadcasts.

"Important political decisions are being made more and more often in courtrooms," Mr. Scharf said. "The public therefore has a right to complete reporting, including in the form of television pictures."

Another executive, Karl-Ulrich Kuhl, of NTV, which is partly owned by the American network CNN, endorsed the appeal. "When the law governing trials was adopted in 1871, television had not even been invented," Mr. Kuhl said. "Judicial decisions shouldn't be made behind closed doors. The law should be accessible to every citizen."

In addition to political trials, television executives say, there would also be an audience for trials of well-known defendants like Arno Funk, a confessed blackmailer whose spectacular career and success at outwitting the police made him probably the most popular German criminal of modern times.

One of the first to condemn the idea of televising trials was the minister of justice, Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger.

"Televising court proceedings does not serve the desire for objective information, but rather the lust for sensation," she said. "Hardly any witness would behave and speak the same way if a trial were being televised."

A leading member of Parliament, Günter Verheugen, agreed. "People coming before a court are in an extreme situation," he said. "Cameras have no business there."

Christine Hohmann-Denhart, minister of justice in the state of Hesse, warned that transmitting trials on television would place lawyers and judges under "the unbearable pressure of sensation-hungry viewers."

Her concern was echoed by one of Berlin's leading defense lawyers, Wolfgang Ziegler. "If a defendant is found not guilty, how will he ever escape from the impression he may have made on a television show that has been broadcast into every bar in the country?" he said.

In a survey taken for the newspaper Die Woche, only 19 percent of the Germans polled favored allowing trials to be broadcast on television, with 75 percent opposed.

"In the United States, trials are a kind of competition between prosecutors and defense lawyers who try to persuade a lay jury of the guilt or innocence of a defendant," said Rudolf Wassermann, a retired judge. "When they use sparkling theatrical effects, that fits in with the show. In Germany, by contrast, the trial process is a meticulous form of research aimed at finding the truth. This requires an atmosphere of seriousness and concentration which cannot be maintained when witnesses and other participants have to perform before the television camera."

# Officer on the Line In Simpson Trial

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Sometime this week in the O.J. Simpson murder trial, a tough, straight-talking police detective, Mark Fuhrman, will be called to testify about how he found a single bloody glove behind Mr. Simpson's Brentwood home. The glove is considered crucial evidence because prosecutors say it matches one found near the bodies of Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

In the minds of many, however, Mr. Fuhrman himself will be on trial, depicted by defense lawyers as a racist rogue cop who may have tampered with or even planted evidence to frame an innocent man.

Prosecutors continue to insist that the evidence Mr. Fuhrman collected will hold up well at trial. But at the same time reports of incidents in his career are emerging that could affect a case in which his credibility and integrity are likely to become central issues.

During his 19-year career, Mr. Fuhrman, 43, has been accused at least a half-dozen times of threatening or beating suspects, especially blacks. Hispanics, but police department records show that the charges have been found groundless by internal investigations.

Still, a constant theme among Mr. Fuhrman's detractors is that he has often been too ready to perceive the city's nonwhite residents as enemies and to react to them aggressively.

"I've talked to many black officers who know Detective Fuhrman personally, and the general feeling among the officers is that Fuhrman should have been fired, retired or taken off the job because of his racial attitudes and beliefs," said Garland Hardeman, a former Los Angeles police officer. At the same time, some friends and colleagues speak admiringly of Mr. Fuhrman's skills as an officer and insist that he has never publicly shown evidence of harboring racist sentiments.

Mr. Fuhrman's courtroom debut will no doubt be an arduous experience. Defense lawyers are expected to depict him as an embittered racist who seized an opportunity to frame Mr. Simpson, a handsome and wealthy star of professional football and Hollywood. They will try to convince jurors, of which nine are black, that he is especially prejudiced toward black men married to white women.

In particular, they are expected to cross-examine Mr. Fuhrman about a statement he is said to have made in 1985 or 1986 to Catherine Bell, a Los Angeles real estate agent, that if he had his way, "they would take all the niggers and put them together in a big group and burn them." Ms. Bell quoted the remark in a sworn deposition to Mr. Simpson's lawyers.

■ **Court Orders Salvadoran Defense Witness to Appear**  
A crucial Simpson defense witness who has threatened to flee the country was ordered Tuesday to appear later this week for a session to determine how her testimony should be handled. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

Rosa Lopez, held up by the defense as a possible alibi witness for Mr. Simpson in his murder trial, was ordered by Judge Lance A. Ito to appear Friday morning.

Ms. Lopez, who worked for Mr. Simpson's neighbors, has said that she saw Mr. Simpson's Bronco parked outside his estate at the time prosecutors said the murders occurred and that she heard voices coming from his estate later in the evening. In an affidavit, Ms. Lopez had threatened to return to her native El Salvador because she had grown weary of what the defense called harassment by the news media.

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A United Nation-sanctioned embargo compels Iraq to give up its weapons of mass destruction and accept monitoring of its arms-making. Iraq has yet to comply fully with the embargo. That makes it particularly dispiriting to discover that two of America's allies, Turkey and Jordan, have been helping Baghdad circumvent it by permitting Iraqi oil exports to be trucked unimpeded across their borders. Turkey and Jordan should seal the leaks.

Until Baghdad lives up to the letter of the law, it is essential to maintain UN sanctions. Yet if Washington wants to sustain political support for disarming Iraq, it must be ready to relax the embargo when Baghdad does comply.

Under the terms of the Gulf War's cease-fire resolution, Iraq had to relinquish its arms and resume arms-making. To accomplish those aims it was required to identify all sites, matériel and equipment used to manufacture nuclear, biological and chemical arms and missiles and to disclose how it obtained the supplies for arms-making. Baghdad continues to provide incomplete and in-

accurate disclosures on its biological weapons program and supplier networks. The embargo is still needed to compel full Iraqi compliance.

It is difficult to keep any embargo from springing leaks, especially when Iraq is prepared to sell its oil for as little as \$8 a barrel — \$6 below market price. Yet the limited amount of oil now being trucked through Turkey and Jordan could soon grow. Already oil companies from France, Italy, Russia, Britain, Canada and elsewhere are rushing to conclude arrangements to obtain Iraqi oil once the embargo is lifted.

The Clinton administration will not succeed in holding back that tide forever. America, supported solely by Britain, wrongly wants to prevent any relaxation of sanctions even if Iraq does come clean on its arms-making. That would invite international winking at the embargo, and more oil sales. Iraq should be allowed to export oil, as the Security Council stipulated, once it complies on disarmament — no sooner and no later.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich said he got the impression the other day that President Bill Clinton was "not going to engage in an aggressive campaign" against the budget amendment again this year. We hope that is wrong. The amendment is a terrible measure. It would be a major abdication and a huge disservice to the country if the president chose for whatever reason not to fight it, and fight it hard.

The proposed amendment is misnamed. What it would enshrine in the constitution is not a balanced budget but the principle of minority rule. Forty percent plus one of either house could annually hold the entire government hostage. The likely effect in many years would be a fatter budget, not a thinner one. More members would have to be satisfied to get the needed votes. And you think we'd be likeliest to satisfy that something more for their constituents or something less.

Nor is a balanced budget always the proper national goal. When the economy weakens, the budget deficit automatically widens because people and businesses have less income and owe less in taxes, and because more people become eligible for benefits such as unemployment compensation and food stamps. The wider deficit in that particular circumstance serves to help the economy recover. A balanced budget amendment, to the extent that it was effective, would instead militate at such times in favor of tax increases and spending cuts whose effect would be to exacerbate the economic weakness. That is perverse.

A balanced budget would also require spending cuts far larger than the proponents have fully acknowledged or seem to have anything like the political resolve to impose. The cuts would be all the deeper because important parts of the budget have been put off-limits, and because both parties now are also committed to entailing taxes. The result would have to be very big cuts in medical and other programs that people rightly believe should be cut only with forethought and purpose and care.

There ought to be debate and deliberation about such things, and it should occur in advance of the amendment, not come after. "We have the serious business of passing a balanced budget amendment, and I am so profoundly convinced that putting the details out would make that virtually impossible," the new House majority leader, Richard Armey, was quoted as saying recently. What can that mean, except that the only way to pass the amendment is not to tell the public what passage implies?

There is an urgent need to reduce the deficit. The government should not be adding to the national debt at the rate of \$1 trillion a presidential term; that is too great a burden to lay on future generations. But the right way to reduce the deficit is not to inscribe a goal in the constitution. It is to do it. Congress and the executive branch should go ahead and cut the budget — if they have the wisdom and the guts — and leave the constitution alone.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

What could be more appealing than a law called The Common Sense Legal Reform Act of 1991? As it is against reform or common sense? As it turns out, that very mislabeled bill, a part of the House Republican Contract With America, runs counter to America's long-standing law reform tradition and fails the test of common sense.

The principal offender is a feature in the bill called "Loser Pays." Overturning two centuries of American tradition by which each side in a lawsuit ordinarily pays its own legal costs, the bill would force the losing party to pay the winner's legal bill in suits alleging defective products or securities fraud.

Some manufacturers and other people who sue consumers are supporting "Loser Pays," claiming that it will deter frivolous lawsuits that clog the courts today. Consumer groups, joined last week by the American Bar Association, oppose the concept because it would shut the courthouse door on many citizens

the foes of their opponents' counsel." Congress has made exceptions to the American rule by awarding legal costs to winning plaintiffs in civil rights, environmental and other cases to increase citizen access to the judicial system, but not, as the House Republicans seek, to discourage claimants from testing their legal rights.

Of course there is a risk of unfairness against manufacturers and other defendants in product liability suits. They may be forced unfairly to bear costs incurred in a successful defense. So say the British admirers of their own system, a system that thrives on order and does not share America's commitment to wider access to justice. The Republican proposal, in overturning of American tradition in the important area of product liability, is radical without being formalist. "Loser Pays" does not deserve its special treatment in the House. If it passes there, the Senate will need to stand up for traditional United States values and defeat it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The level of crime in the United States is tragically high. From 1960 through 1993 the number of violent crimes reported in America increased 567 percent. A recent survey showed that 93 percent of those polled said addressing America's crime problem should be an absolute priority for the federal government. Despite the many battles and wars of this century, Americans never have been the subjects of a foreign dictator. Ironically, they now fear becoming the victims and prisoners of violent crime and a fear imposed by an army of home-grown criminals.

*— FBI Director Louis Freeh, speaking before the Senate Judiciary Committee.*

**PARIS** — The true test of a nation's character is its response to the influence of the hero who most surely embodies its highest ideals. Each anniversary of the natal day of George Washington sheds new lustre on his fame. It is a wholesome custom that impels us to turn to contemplation of the soldier-statesman whose genius did so much to establish the nation he led into independence.

**TWO JIMA** — There is no front line on bloody Two Jima. The whole of the small gourd-shaped island is the battle zone. There is no place in the five-mile-long island where one can hide. They can't reach me here," they say and do. Enemy fire streams down in angry spasms from commanding Japanese positions. How long before Two is crushed, nobody is inclined to say. Japanese resistance increased to such an extent Wednesday [Feb. 21] afternoon that no appreciable gains were achieved by the American Marines. Chester W. Nimitz, U. S. Navy's early morning communiqué revealed. An earlier communiqué stated that 3,500 marines have been killed or wounded in the three-day-off invasion. Fighting against terrific Japanese defenses, the marines scored gains ranging from 500 to 1,000 yards.



OPINION/LETTERS

# What Immigration Threat? Some Leaders Get It Right

By A. M. Rosenthal

**T**IJUANA, Mexico—Here I am in Tijuana and instead of buying a rhinestone sombrero souvenir, licking salt and slugging down a tequila, peering around for Mexicans plotting to sneak into the United States or doing other useful border-type things, I am just wandering around thinking of four fellows I have left in the car—Rudy Giuliani, Jack Kemp, Mario Cuomo and William Bennett.

They are in the trunk—in the suitcase stuffed with the immigration file. Of the hundreds of politicians, academics and journalists

error of New York, decided against suing the federal government to recover costs of social services spent for immigrants—a growing trend in some states. He decided it would send a false message that immigrants were a national burden. Then he said something astonishing: "I love immigrants. Legal, illegal, they are not to be despised."

Mr. Giuliani says it even more powerfully. In a City Hall interview he told me that illegal immigrants were among the most hardworking people in the city. He said that if they continued to contribute to society, this mayor would not hunt or hound them or try to kick their children out of schools and hospitals, as the new California regulations demand. The mayor, a former U.S. prosecutor, was scolding about federal failure to deport illegal immigrants who had committed serious crimes after coming to America. Scores of thousands of cases are waiting for action. So, he said, New York has better things to do than pursue cases against illegals who have never committed any crime but to come looking for work.

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Bennett issued a joint statement when they were possible Republican candidates for president. They did not do themselves any political good.

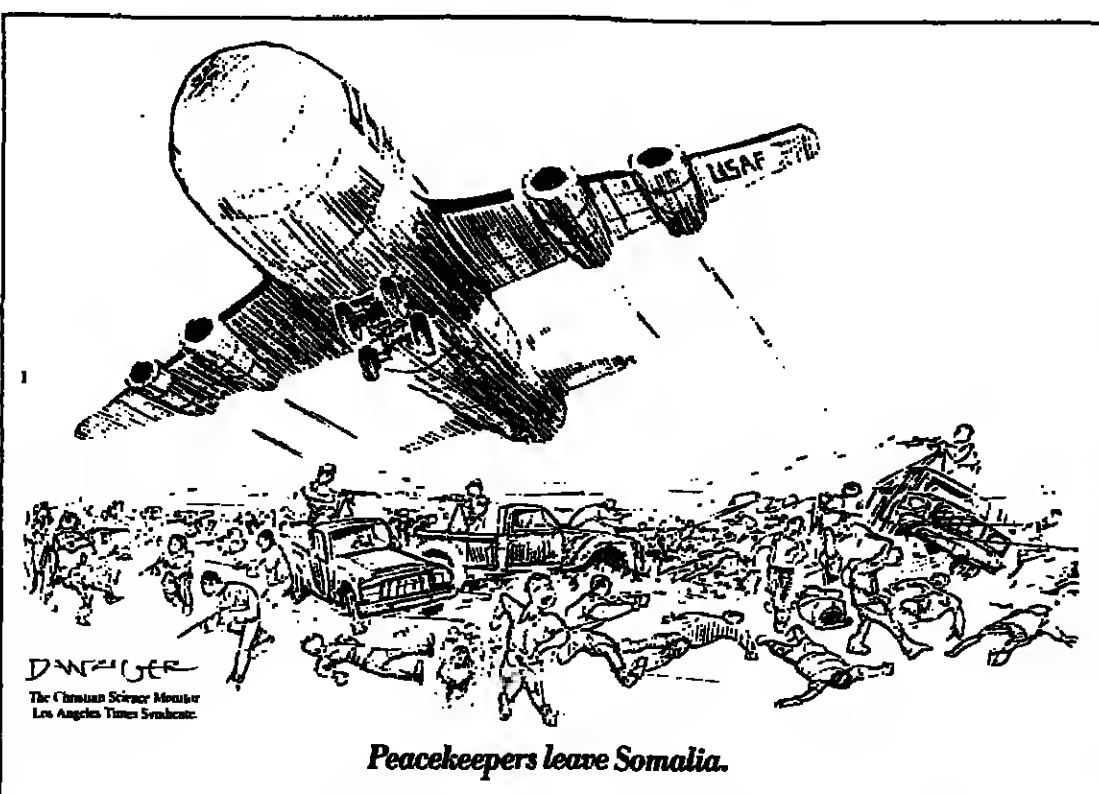
They said illegal immigration was a serious problem that should be met principally at the borders. But they came out against Proposition 187, now in the courts. They said a concern about illegal immigration was no excuse for "fundamentally flawed, constitutionally questionable steps that would help contribute to a nativist and anti-immigrant climate." They warned that one day these steps could haunt American minorities.

Immigration scares come in cycles. Something touches American anxieties. A recession or technology threatens employment. Cultural changes make people look more closely at faces and listen to fear talk. Even Americans born to immigrants begin worrying—maybe it is time to pull up the gangplank.

Put together, what the men in the trunk were saying was a reminder that the country was built heavily on immigrant brawn, brain and, yes, family values—and that the time to think most carefully about this reality was when the pressure was on against immigrants, legal or illegal.

So I smoothed the four out and put them carefully back in the suitcase. Feeling better, I decide to have one tequila after all. But that sparkling sombrero—I don't have the courage.

The New York Times



Peacekeepers leave Somalia.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Get the Girl to School

I read with profound dismay Steven Buckley's Page Two article "For Millions of Africa's Children, It's Either Eat or Learn," in your Feb. 20 issue, about the 8-year-old daughter of a Kenyan farmer and others like her in Africa for whom schooling is out of reach.

Please convey that I am willing to sponsor the schooling of Joshua Musasia's daughter. My contribution will be paid directly to the school and I must be assured that she will be accepted.

L. LUBROTH, Madrid.

### Where Is Compassion?

I could not help but be distressed by the comments of visitors to the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, quoted in Philip Gourevitch's article "God, Genocide and the Fashions of Popular History" (Page Two, Feb. 14).

I cannot blame the children for their remarks, but it infuriated me that a teacher would attempt to explain the Holocaust in part by saying that Jesus is the Messiah and "if they had, I think the Lord would have heard their prayers a lot more."

That statement demonstrates a large degree of ignorance about the Holocaust. The Nazis considered

anyone with a single Jewish grandparent a Jew, regardless of the individual's faith. They also murdered tens of thousands of non-Jewish Poles, Russians, Czechs, Ukrainians and Serbs, to name a few.

More importantly, the teacher's words reflect a deep-seated intolerance that is all too common in America today, especially on the religious right. In the current, often misguided debate about "family values," many Americans seem to have forgotten the most important value of all: compassion. It is sorely lacking in our political discourse, in our attitudes toward one another and even, it seems, in our understanding of the Holocaust.

DOUGLAS E. SELVAGE, Warsaw.

### Training for Extremists

Regarding "Islamic Extremism Is Organized, Experienced and Quite Resistible" by John K. Cooley and "Now Pull the Rug From Under Jihad in America" by A. M. Rosenthal (Opinion, Oct. 4):

Among other important observations, Mr. Cooley notes that "when the Palestinian intifada against Israel began in the West Bank and Gaza in 1987, some leaders of the [Islamic Salvation Front] were fighting or training to fight the Russians in Afghanistan, under the

auspices of the American CIA." Mr. Rosenthal writes that the Clinton administration "is asking Congress to pass new anti-terrorist legislation [to] enable the government to trace funds to and from the terrorist-supporting groups . . . and make it illegal to plan or train for terrorism abroad as well as in the United States." The Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995, he goes on, "was drawn up by the Department of Justice on presidential order."

The revelation in the first article and the proposals in the second beg the question: Was the U.S. Department of Justice aware of the CIA's assistance to the so-called Islamic Liberation Front? If not, why not? If so, was the president at that time kept informed? Or was he kept ignorant of such CIA skulduggery, which, as we know, have had their precedents.

M. B. C. DOV, Brussels.

### A Pro on the Sidelines

Somebody who can successfully negotiate with North Koreans, Haitians and Bosnians should be able to handle U.S. baseball. I suggest that Jimmy Carter be named as mediator. Timetable for a settlement: 24 hours at the most. And, for heaven's sake, leave Congress out of it.

P. VAN DONKELAAR, Herbeumont, Belgium.

# Drifting on Radiant Swells With Misery Off to the West

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

**L**EVERICK BAY, British Virgin Islands—On the sunny heights overlooking an old fishing village that now serves as a tiny port of call for midwinter visitors to Virgin Gorda, you come upon a small, red-painted wooden building with a sign reading "Jail." It is deserted.

This must be a little local joke, since the idea of crime in this part of the Caribbean seems remote. Virgin Gorda (which means "the fat virgin," an image suggested by its

boyish imagination some distant romance. But what was it? A call to my cousin Jo Anne, his daughter, filled in the long-missing parts. In the early '20s, Uncle Joe became a sort of year saint as chief medical officer under the American occupation. He introduced a vaccine that cured—or at least alleviated—the appalling ravages of an endemic island disease called yaws, whose secondary effects, lesions and facial disfigurement, resembled those of leprosy.

My uncle was a tender and humane man, but he apparently related the story of mass vaccination with a physician's clinical gruffness: "We'd line them up and inject a shot of vaccine with a horse-sized syringe, jah, next, jah, next, jah, next."

"Did you ever change the needle?" his son-in-law once asked. Yes, said Uncle Joe, "when it got too dull to go through the skin."

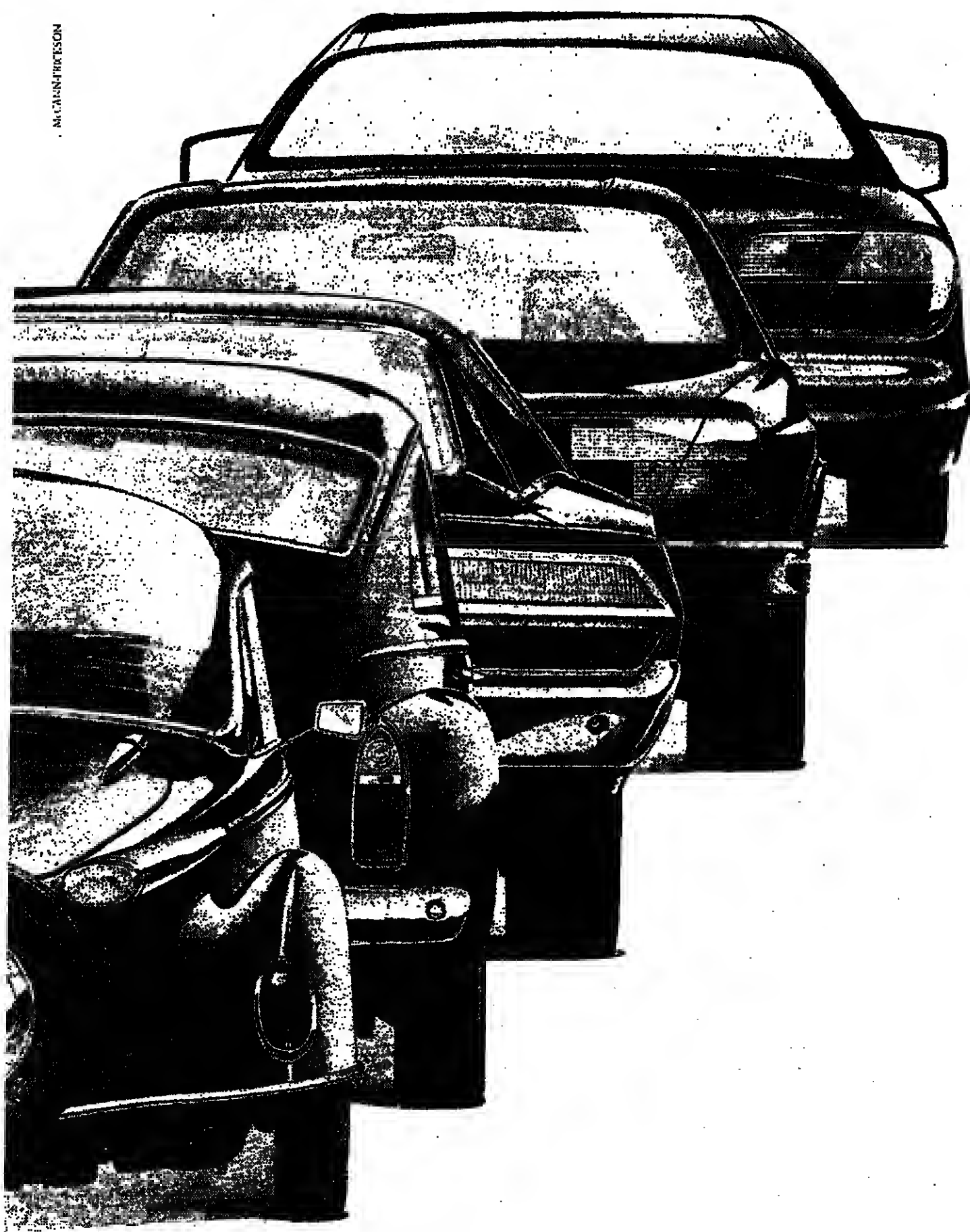
Just why I favored our ship's company with this family anecdote I am not sure, except that it affords me a personal link to Haiti's savage history, and thus to Caribbean politics. The vision of Uncle Joe waging his campaign against yaws seven decades ago seems symbolic of the ongoing struggle against the ancient enemies of human happiness. Haiti may be free of yaws today, but is assailed by grinding poverty, deforestation and a legacy of brutal misrule. And all this misery only 500 nautical miles or so west of the empty little shed that passes for a jail on Virgin Gorda!

This is about as close as you can come to deep thinking in the Virgin Islands in midwinter. How can the heart be heavy when our rickety little bus, en route to yet another afternoon of snorkeling, is threading the wicked hairpin turns a thousand feet above the sea and Simon, the guide and driver, is singing "Jesus Loves Me" over the intercom?

At every threatening lurch on this humpy road without a guardrail Simon interrupts his singing to laugh aloud. "Never fear," he says, "Simon is here. Be happy."

Need I say that it is the most unnecessary of admonitions? Washington Post Writers Group.

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## Moroccan Satirist Touches a Nerve

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Ahmed Sanoussi paced his cluttered living room and waved his black razor in the air about as often as he employed it to clean the white shaving cream from his face.

"Dictators detest political satire," he said. "They cannot laugh and they cannot bear to have anyone else laugh at their pomposity, their arrogance, and their power. But humor helps us cope. Humor is the tip of tragedy. Now the government wants to deny us the right to laugh and plunge us into even deeper despair."

Sanoussi, whose protest songs, political satires and comic routines have turned him into something of a cultural icon, has recently been banned from performing in nearly every city in Morocco because the local authorities refuse to give him permits. He has received several anonymous telephone death threats, and the Moroccan Association for Human Rights announced recently that it was "concerned about Mr. Sanoussi's personal safety and restrictions on his creative expression."

But the 42-year-old comedian, whose enthusiasm, ideas and jokes are leavened by flashes of outrage, remains undaunted and has gone underground. His shows, now performed in small theaters with no advance publicity, no longer draw the crowds of



Ahmed Sanoussi: "The government wants to deny us the right to laugh."

40,000 people that attended his legal performances, but his energy and the sting of his political attacks remain fierce, rapid-fire, and unrelenting.

"Each generation usually has at least one artist who expresses the reality it experiences, who can articulate the dreams, the hopes and the frustrations it feels," said Mustafa Masnouwi, a novelist who has been censored by the government. Referring to Sanoussi by his nickname, he continued, "This generation has Bziz."

One recent venue was at the Mafef Cultural Center, once a Catholic Church, in the middle of a small square in central Ca-

sablanca. There were no posters or signs outside the cultural center to announce Sanoussi's arrival. But when he walked down the aisle, dressed in a white shirt with red Palestinian embroidery, 800 fans gave him a standing ovation. His band, which plays with traditional instruments like lutes and drums, began a protest song called "The Ink of My Heart." Many in the audience, which included a large number of students and intellectuals, began to sing along with the musicians.

"Read the pages of my heart," went the song, written by Sanoussi, who had climbed on stage and taken a micro-

phone. "Read the unhappiness and the wounds that are written down. Read of passion and anger boiling over. Know the letters on these pages are true."

Sanoussi, a short man with black curly hair and steel-rimmed glasses, began an animated sketch about slum dwellers and beggars being hustled off a street before a motorcade with foreign visitors passed.

He acted out the part of a poor worker stumbling into a fancy restaurant and believing the four waiters who attended him were doing so out of kindness.

And he did spoofs on Moroccan television shows, including

a music-appreciation program led by a French woman who butchers Arabic names and has never heard of the villages the children come from.

"Ououu," he said, imitating the music teacher after she hears the name of a village on the outskirts of Casablanca, "this must be sooooo far from here."

HOWEVER, there is no tolerance for public criticism of King Hassan II, who has wielded absolute authority over this North African country for more than 30 years. Even Sanoussi refuses to cross that line. Instead, he uses the unpopular minister of interior, Driss Basri, as a lightning rod.

He told the audience that the minister, who has been in office for more than 20 years and is the head of the country's Golfing Federation, had gathered together officials and religious leaders during the recent drought to pray for rain, not for the fields and farms, but for the golf links.

He leaned forward and told the audience that he had figured out why Basri, who is also the minister of information, rarely spoke in public. "You see," he said, "the minister of information has forbidden the minister of interior from making statements."

"Hey," Sanoussi said to the crowd, "they don't like our jokes? Well, if they don't like our jokes, what are they going to do when we are serious?"

## Courtney Love Strikes Back

By Neil Strauss  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After the suicide of her husband, Kurt Cobain, 10 months ago, Courtney Love acquired a strange distinction reserved for presidents, major felons and celebrity widows: Every word she said and wrote became newsworthy.

Her postings on the computer bulletin board America Online were repeated word for word in magazines; her arrests, scandals and the drug overdose of the bassist in her band, Hole, made national headlines.

Last week, as Hole taped an "Unplugged" performance for broadcast on MTV in April, Love struck back. "Look out the window and what do I see?" she sang in her hoarse growl. "Dozens of people staring back at me. And it's strange."

The song, "Season of the Witch," an altered version of the Donovan tune, took on new meaning in light of Love's ascendancy to most-watched-celebrity status. Its chorus, "You guys pick up every stitch / Must be the season of the witch," sounded like the cry of a woman who can't sneeze without being accused by some of not having used a tissue and promised a tissue factory by others.

Love is nobody's victim. On the stage, she is a charismatic and powerful performer, in complete control of her hand and her audience. When she referred to Cobain by performing Carole King's "He Hit Me (and It Felt Like a Kiss)," added the coda "live, live, live" to "Asking for It" and sang "Drown Soda," a song Cobain wrote but never released, she was not asking for sympathy but displaying strength under duress.

And if it seems unfair that

Love's personal life is being dissected publicly, keep in mind that she is a fiendish gossip herself.

In fact, it is precisely her inability to keep her public and private lives separate that has made her the fodder for so much talk.

On "Doll Parts," from Hole's second and most recent album, "Live Through This" (GDC), Love sings, "I want to be the girl with the most cake."

It is this need for more attention and approval than those around her get that has dogged Love. From her privileged vantage point, she relishes her knowledge of the names and reputations of nearly every person of note involved in rock music, from band members to record label executives to music critics.

People have trouble accepting

Love because in her odd way she fits the classic model of the controversial celebrity. She is both fan and star, heroine and villainess, celebrity and pest, sex symbol and homebody, critical darling and tabloid parish. She is self-possessed and self-obsessed, unafraid to venomously pursue what she wants and to tear apart anything that stands in her way.

Though she is one of the most bounded performers in rock music, she continues to be a near-mythomaniac, driven by a need to belong. Like the torn and tattered baby dolls that decorated the stage at the "Unplugged" taping and at Rosebush, Love is a twisted feminist, willing to break the constrictive society puts on its female celebrities, but only to a point.

As she sang in "Miss World," "I made my bed, I'll lie in it."



Singer Love sees "Dozens of people staring back at me. And it's strange."

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**Herald Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Thursday

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Every Thursday in the International Herald Tribune.

**Herald Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## Picture-Book 'Lakmé'

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Opéra Comique has been packing the house with its incredibly loyal public for a new and beautifully sung production of Léo Delibes' "Lakmé."

It used to be that when "Lakmé" came up, the only questions were, who was the soprano and how did she sing the all too well known "Bell Song?"

The answers in this case are Natalie Dessay and very well indeed. But the better news is that this young French soprano not only displayed the unsinkable technique for this coloratura warhorse, but sang with warmth of tone, musicality and dramatic pertinence the entire role of the Hindu maiden fatally in love with an English officer in Victorian India.

This was matched by the performance of the bass Jean-Philippe Courtois as Nilkantha, priest and father of Lakmé, whose hatred of all things English is the plot's motor. Courtois has been a solid value for several seasons, but here sang like a true descendant of the great line of

French basses past. Rich tone even in the softest pianissimo, superb control, suave phrasing and great nobility of style. As Gerald, the English officer whose sense of duty brings him around a little late, Marcus Jerome, an American lyric tenor active in Germany, gave a convincingly passionate, warm-voiced account of himself, despite a tendency to force a bit.

Frédéric Chaslin conducted with obvious sympathy for the delicately exotic charm of Delibes' score. Gilbert Blin staged straightforwardly, and the sets and costumes of Jean-Noël Lavieville and Yvonne Sassinot de Nesle captured a Kipling-esque, picture-book evocation of India as it might have been imagined when the opera had its world premiere — 1883 at the Opéra Comique.

About the only thing that went wrong was that at a flag-raising ceremony in the second act the Union Jack was upside down. So much for the Entente Cordiale.

The new Cité de la Musique and the Conservatoire de Paris, neighbors and partners in the Parc de la Villette complex, brought a lively, musically admirable staging of Prokofiev's

"Love for Three Oranges" to the Conservatoire's superbly equipped 500-seat theater.

Although this was essentially a student production and pedagogic in purpose, many professional groups would be happy with it. Prokofiev's farcical parody of theatrical-opera conventions is a good choice for an exercise like this. There is a huge cast, yet no single role is unreasonably demanding, and the emphasis, on stage and in the pit, is on ensemble. This was excellent, as was the orchestra under the sharp and lively direction of Scott Sandmeier. The performance was in French, as was the 1921 world premiere in Chicago.

In the staging co-signed by Niky Wolcz and Andrei Serban, both Romanian expatriates, the parody of theater is paralleled by a parody of communist utopia. The notion of having the commedia dell'arte characters appearing with the traits of Lenin, Stalin, Zhdanov and company worked more often than not, albeit with a bitter taste.

As Serban points out in the program, Prokofiev returned to Russia just as Stalin was getting tough with artists, then died on the same day as his tormenter. Some parody.

### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times			Last Week		
This Week			Wk. on List		
FICTION					
1	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	1	51		
2	POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Finn Garner	2	35		
3	KISS THE GIRLS, by James Patterson	3	5		
4	ORIGINAL SIN, by P.D. James	7	2		
5	DAISY-HEAD MAYTIE, by Dr. Seuss	8	4		
6	ACCEPTABLE RISK, by Robin Cook	6	4		
7	HOME SONG, by LaVivie Spencer	12	2		
8	EYES OF A CHILD, by Richard North Patterson	4	5		
9	ALWAYS A RECKONING, by Jimmy Carter	2	2		
10	THE MURDERERS, by W.E.B. Griffin	9	4		
11	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	8	12		
12	SELF-DEFENSE, by Jonathan Kellerman	5	6		
13	MUTANT MESSIAH: DOWN UNDER, by Mark Morgan	11	20		
14	THE PAPERBOY, by Peter Deeter	1	1		
15	TRUST ME, by Jayne Ann Krentz	13	4		
NONFICTION					
1	I WANT TO TELL YOU, by O.J. Simpson	1	2		
2	RAGING HEART, by Sheila Weller	5	2		
3	THE HOTZONE, by Richard Preston	2	19		
4	INSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE, by Ronald Kessler	6	4		
5	SISTERS, by Carol Sallie	4	8		
6	CROSSING THE TRESHOLD OF HOPE, by John Paul II	3	16		
7	ALL MY CHILDREN, by Gary Warner	7	4		
8	COUPLEHOOD, by Paul Reiser	9	24		
9	NICOLE BROWN SIMPSON, by Faye D. Resnick with Mike Walker	10	24		
10	THE WARREN SUPPETH WAY, by Robert G. Haggstrom	13	12		
11	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berneri	10	50		
12	THE DEATH OF COMMON SENSE, by Philip K. Howard	1	1		
13	THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	11	61		
14	DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED WOMAN, by Tim Allen	1	1		
15	LAMES HERRIOTS CAT STORIES, by James Herriot	14	21		
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS					
1	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	91		
2	THE BEARSTOWN LADIES: COMMON-SENSE INVESTMENT GUIDE	1	1		
3	IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley	2	43		
4	FOOD, by Susan Fowler	2	43		

**CARRY ME HOME**  
By John M. Del Vecchio. 720 pages. \$22.95. Bantam.

Reviewed by Nathaniel Tripp

THIS is the third installment in John Del Vecchio's trilogy of Vietnam novels, which began with the widely acclaimed "The 13th Valley." Now we join the Vietnam veterans as they return home and attempt to readjust to society. The book opens in 1969, with the homecoming of Robert Wapinski, an army captain and former company commander. But we soon pick up the threads of other lives, particularly that of Tony Pisano, a returning Marine. For a while, we jump back and forth as the vets endure one misadventure after another. Wapinski, for instance, finds his girl engaged to another man and disintegrates in a boozy haze.

Meanwhile Pisano comes back to the same Pennsylvania

town and is welcomed by a big, warm family, quite the opposite of Wapinski's, yet he too quickly falls apart, haunted by his dreams and later by the combat death of his cousin. At this point Ty Blackwell, a veteran who cons everyone, enters an already grim picture. Throughout, women come and go, suffer abuse, disappear and reappear. Only Wapinski finally seems to get it together, first in California real estate and later at his grandfather's Pewell's farm, where Pisano is the hired hand.

Grandpa Pewell is the most compelling character in the book, and Del Vecchio is at his best when describing his spiritual appreciation of nature; there are passages reminiscent of Hemingway's "Big Two-Hearted River." But even this soon degenerates into pseudo-Native American ceremonies and Ramboesque polemics. Eventually Wapinski organizes the farm into a sort of commune for vets, where they make solar panels, endure a Waco-

style raid by the feds and get foreclosed by the IRS.

Regrettably, the entire anti-war movement, which both healed and motivated so many returning veterans, is dismissed here as hardly more than the epithet "baby killer" buried by a few hippies or effete college professors. One could see this coming in "The 13th Valley," where, for example, the correspondent who first uncovered the My Lai massacre briefly shows up only to suffer hoots and jeers.

In "Carry Me Home" Del Vecchio doesn't have the thread of combat to hold his tale together, while his characters are without a clue as to what really happened to them. We see history — Cambodia, Kent State, the fall of Saigon — through the wrong end of a telescope, even as the vets themselves are swaddled in self-pity and accusation. Snippets of fantasy — the men talk of going back to Southeast Asia as mercenaries — are in-

terspersed with mock trials and self-awareness sessions.

Time and again, opportunities for compassion and understanding are lost. Ty, for example, could have spoken sympathetically for all blacks who sacrificed so much in the name of equal opportunity, though I suppose his gradual bodily mutilation might serve as a metaphor. But there is no healing in "Carry Me Home," only the salting of old wounds. In some ways, Del Vecchio's book seems as antisocial and dysfunctional as its characters.

Nathaniel Tripp, whose account of his experiences as a platoon leader in Vietnam is being published by Steerforth Press, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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## Spying's Odd Couple



George Blake (Stephen Fry) in "Cell Mates," a British spy drama.

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The spies who came in from the Cold War remain of peculiar fascination to British dramatists. Burgess and Blunt found their Alan Bennett, while Julian Mitchell also had a crack at the young Burgess.

Now we get Simon Gray on George Blake. "Cell Mates" (at the Albany) is a bleak comedy about his odd-couple partnership with Sean Bourke, the petty Irish safecracker who helped him escape from Wormwood Scrubs with a van and a rope ladder when the KGB failed to bother, and who was for his pains condemned to live with Blake in a Moscow flat.

So far, so promising; except that not a lot else happened. Blake betrayed Bourke, as he had always betrayed everyone, in an attempt to keep him in Russia and at his table.

But whether this was motivated by a suppressed gay love, or sheer bloody-mindedness, or the conviction that Bourke would be better off in Moscow than Dublin, is never really explored or explained. Nor does Blake, who was half-Dutch, half-Egyptian, fit into any of the usual local frames of Cambridge homosexual-intellectual despair, as a result of which nobody bothers to tell us what made him a spy in the first place.

Stephen Fry in this role magnificently conveys, in his usual manner, a man so semi-detached as to be unloving, while Rik Mayall as his bouncy Irish stooge completes the partnership. But, like the play, it never comes together into a coherent study of espionage, or even the etiquette of KGB flat-sharing manners.

Their story must be in there somewhere, but it never quite surfaces through this Gray matter, while the playwright's own production is fatally unenergetic.

The trouble with letting a political agenda get in the way of a theatrical experience, painfully evident whenever anywhere in the world a curtain goes up on Vanessa Redgrave, is also clear now at the Hampstead, where the usually admirable resident director, Jenny Topper, has, according

to her program note, "decided to do something to change the perceptions of women writing for the theater."

Why leave it at that? Why not also alter the perceptions of feminist neurotics living near Swiss Cottage tube station, or one-parent soccer hooligans, or theatrical administrators who find it more fun to change the world than their sets?

But having targeted her women, Topper then bizarrely decided to approach "cartoonists, actors, novelists and poets" for scripts; dramatists were, I guess, too obvious an idea, though any one might have led more successfully to the "Bearing Fruit" of this ghastly project's group title.

The others were asked to write about "alienation and being a woman in '90s England." Women in Scotland feeling reasonably content were thus eliminated, along with men of any disposition and, by the look of it, anyone with the faintest knowledge of playmaking.

So we're left with five dismal sketches, any one of which would have been hooted off-stage at a first-rehearsal read-through had they not come from this group of disgruntled selective aliens.

Over the years I have seen many good plays by women, some indeed at Hampstead; but none was created by an artificial insistence on feminist alienation, nor did they ever sink to the level of these tawdry charades.

Mercifully, all are under half

### BOOKS

an hour, but the trouble is that just as you reach the end of one there's another still worse coming; all involved, on both sides of the footlights, might eventually appreciate the anonymity I hereby bestow on them.

At the Battersea Arts Center "Strictly Entre Nous" is a courageous attempt by Vince Foxall to compress the life, work and loves of W. H. Auden into a two-hour, two-character drama. It is set in a Viennese hotel room at the 1963 time of the poet's last appearance, before the local literary society. Two actors (Dudley Sutton and Rupert Holliday-Evans) confront each other as Auden young and old, not to mention the various lovers of his earlier life.

Threading its way nimbly into and out of the poems, "Strictly Entre Nous" takes as its theme a belief by Auden that the cures for all his ills were sex and autobiography. Sutton brilliantly conveys the dying poet, withered into his tortoise shell, railing with elegant exhaustion at a world that had him in paperback but not yet in perspective.

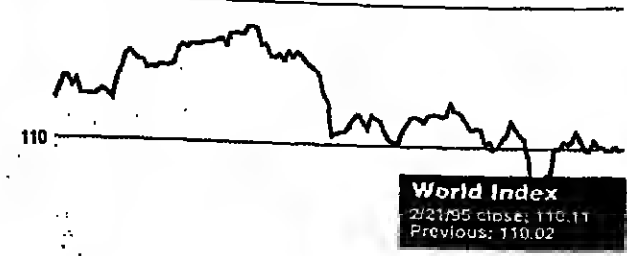
At the Greenwich and soon to tour before coming into the West End, Philip Franks has a spirited revival of "The Duchess of Malfi" dominated by one great performance. Not, at least not yet, Juliet Stevenson in the title role, where she seems still a little hesitant, but rather Simon Russell Beale as her sweetly malevolent and murderous brother, so incestuously obsessed with her that even while watching the strangulation of her that he has ordered, his hands involuntarily grasp at his own neck.

This is a performance redolent of the young Orson Welles, a pudgily, precociously evil turn, mesmeric in its gothic eccentricity. A little more of that would not come amiss in an otherwise curiously restrained evening.



## THE TRIB INDEX: 110.11

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index 6, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News Jan. 1, 1992 = 100



Approx. weighting 32%  
Close: 119.34 Prev: 118.41  
Approx. weighting 32%  
Close: 117.93 Prev: 117.50

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## Inflation Prompts Rate Rise In Italy

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

ROME — Italy's central bank raised interest rates Tuesday after inflation figures showed a surprising rise and the lira slid to a record low against the Deutsche mark.

Indications from nine major Italian cities, excluding Rome, showed a year-on-year inflation rate of 4.3 percent to 4.4 percent for February. The markets had widely expected the rate to stay close to the figure of 3.8 percent reported in January.

The Bank of Italy raised its discount rate on loans to banks to 8.25 percent from 7.50 percent, while its Lombard rate, charged on fixed-term advances, was increased to 9.75 percent from 8.50 percent.

"The primary aim is to brake the rise in inflation and the deterioration in inflationary expectations," the Bank of Italy said in announcing the rise.

The central bank's action followed a bad day for the lira, weakened by deep political uncertainty and pummeled to a new low against the mark as a result of the inflation data.

The mark ended at a record 1,095.50 lire, compared with its Monday close of 1,083.24 lire. After the inflation numbers, the mark traded as high as 1,098.25 lire.

Officials also stressed that the rate increases were not a signal of disapproval of the government's supplemental budget announced this week. One official said the increases were intended to reinforce the budget's package of tax increases and spending cuts, which are aimed at cutting the deficit.

In the past, the independent Bank of Italy has raised rates after budget announcements to signal that budgets have not

See LIRA, Page 12

## Confronting a Dark Past Deutsche Bank Admits It Helped Hitler

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG actively aided the expropriation of Jewish businesses and helped Hitler consolidate control over Germany's neighbors between 1933 and 1945, according to a history of the bank to be published in March.

Commissioned by Deutsche Bank on the occasion of its 125th anniversary, the book illuminates the extent to which the bank was a victim of its times as well as the degree to which personal and competitive posturing among its leaders took priority over common sense and decency.

It marks the first time Germany's biggest bank has addressed the most controversial period of its history and the first time any German company has thrown open its archives to independent historians.

While most of the book's 1,100 pages are devoted to better-known aspects of the bank's development, the chapter on the Third Reich, written by Harold James, a British professor of history at Princeton University, sheds new light on the politics and personalities involved.

"It's a signal to younger people in the company that the bank is willing to confront its past," said Manfred Pohl, a historian who supervises the bank's archives. "We can only show them why we fear and fight the right today by being open about how things happened then. We also wanted to set an example

so that other companies would open their archives."

Much of the information on which Mr. James based his report, including about 12,000 file folders confiscated by the Soviet Army in 1945, was not accessible before Germany's reunification in 1990. Other information had been blocked by German privacy laws.

Mr. James makes extensive use of the bank's internal correspondence to document its initial resistance to orders to restrict the bank's influence in the economy and Jewish ownership of German industry, as well as its later collusion in dispossessing Jews and consolidating power over the country's neighbors.

When Theodor Frank and Oscar Wassermann, two prominent Jewish members of the bank's board, were forced to resign in 1933 — the start of a long string of such resignations — people in the bank "were morally and humanly indignant but also had purely pragmatic worries," Mr. James wrote. The bank sought to squelch the relevance of religion to the resignations, fearing that the news would be bad for business.

But Georg Solmsen, successor to Mr. Wassermann, in a prophetic letter to the chairman of the bank's supervisory board, wrote: "I fear we are embarking on an explicit, well-planned path toward the annihilation of all Jews in Germany." Mr. Solmsen lambasted the "passivity" and "complete lack of solidar-

See PAST, Page 13

## Sales in Japan Boost Honda And Matsushita

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Honda Motor Co. said Tuesday that brisk sales in the Japanese market had fueled sharp jumps in profit posted in the last quarter of 1994.

Matsushita said that sales of home appliances, communications equipment and electronic components had lifted operating profit by 57 percent, to 100.8 billion yen (\$1 billion), while sales rose 5 percent, to 1.86 trillion yen.

Honda's net profit surged 92 percent, to 12.9 billion yen, as cost-cutting and a rebound in Japanese car sales offset lower sales in the United States and Europe as well as a strong yen. Sales fell 4.6 percent, to 904.7 billion yen.

Matsushita's shares rose 30 yen to 1,370 yen on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, while Honda climbed 30 to 1,550.

"Matsushita's profits are recovering smoothly during this fiscal year after the large declines in the last fiscal year," said Yoshiharu Izumi, electronics analyst at UBS Securities.

In the year ended March 31, 1994, Matsushita's group profit tumbled 34 percent, to 24.49 billion yen, battered by a weak Japanese economy and stiff competition.

The company said the recovery was due to vigorous sales to Japan of portable telephones and home facsimile machines, as well as active sales both in Japan and abroad of factory automation gear and electronic components.

Unlike its rival Sony Corp., whose group profit was slashed by its troubled U.S. film subsidiary, Matsushita's recovery is being supported by its movie business. Entertainment sales in the three months, mainly from its U.S. movie subsidiary

MCA Inc., grew 5 percent, to 179.9 billion yen, despite a dispute between Matsushita and MCA over management autonomy.

Honda, which ranked fifth in Japan last year in terms of sales, said it should meet its forecast for a 153 percent increase in net profit to 60 billion yen for the year ending March 31, said Shigeki Hayashi of Honda's finance division. It would be the company's first consolidated profit gain to six years.

Despite the improvement in profit, some analysts fear the company may have trouble repeating the success it achieved with its models such as the Accord. Honda has lost market share in Japan, and it has trailed the competition in entering the field of sport-utility vehicles, the fastest-growing market sector.

(Reuters, AP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

**Kirin's Beer Bonanza**  
Japan's largest brewery, Kirin Brewery Co., benefited from last year's scorching summer and reported a 24 percent jump, to 95.47 billion yen, in its profit for the year, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Sales for the year rose 7.3 percent, to 1.45 trillion yen. "We got lucky last year, although we did try hard," said Yasuhiro Sato, managing director. In 1994, Kirin controlled 48.9 percent of Japan's beer market.

Kirin is not the only company that benefited from the heat wave. Profit for Sapporo Breweries Ltd., Japan's third-largest brewery, said profit would probably jump 31 percent to a record 145 billion yen, the Nihon Keizai newspaper said. Sapporo representatives said those numbers were close to the actual figures.

## MEDIA MARKETS

### A Kennedy's Foray Into Publishing

By Deirdre Carmody  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is tentatively titled "George" (George?). Its editor and publisher have no publishing experience. Its parent company puts out fashion, automobile and decorating magazines but knows little about political magazines, which is what "George" will be.

If all this sounds like a less-than-certain formula for success, bold on. George is the magazine that John F. Kennedy Jr. has been working on for more than a year with his partner, Michael Berman. Last week, they signed a contract with Hachette Filipacchi Magazines Inc., a unit of Matra-Hachette SA of France, which plans to publish "George" in September in what the company is calling a "major launch."

Mr. Kennedy, 34, and Mr. Berman, 37, say "George" will be a new kind of political publication: a glossy life-style magazine about politics. Politics has become a part of pop culture, the partners maintain, and "George" will seek to popularize politics for their generation in much the same way that MTV and television programs such as "The Late Show With David Letterman" do.

"We want to make politics sort of entertaining," Mr. Kennedy said. "If it is entertaining, people are going to be interested in it, and if they are interested in it, they might think more about it and

maybe involve themselves in some way down the line."

The magazine's title refers to George Washington.

"The idea was a sort of different take on politics," Mr. Kennedy said, "a playful and ultimately maybe more accessible take on the subject matter. George."

**'We want to make politics sort of entertaining.'**

John F. Kennedy Jr., on plans for a glossy magazine about politics, tentatively called George

Washington is both a very serious figure as well as a sort of caricature."

David J. Pecker, chief executive of Hachette Filipacchi Magazines said his company had been looking to start another magazine. With the interest generated by last November's elections, a new kind of political magazine had great appeal to Mr. Pecker.

After hearing reports of Mr. Kennedy's idea, Mr. Pecker and the editorial director of Hachette, Jean-Louis Giffre, met him and Mr. Berman for lunch last spring.

By October, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Berman had become convinced that, given their inexperience, it would be better

to hook up with a large publishing company than to try to go it alone.

Once Hachette entered the picture, plans for the magazine became much more ambitious. The magazine is now aiming for a circulation above 400,000.

"We are going to use the entire leverage of our company and give it the best art direction and graphic execution the company has," Mr. Pecker said.

The first issue of the magazine is expected to reach newsstands in September, followed by a second issue in December. Hachette expects to publish six issues in 1996.

The target audience for "George" will be 25- to 44-year-olds, 60 percent male, and with a median household income of \$40,000. Mr. Pecker would not reveal Hachette's exact investment, but he said the company would invest more than \$5 million and less than \$20 million.

The idea for the magazine came to Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Berman, who are old friends, when both were between career moves. Mr. Kennedy, whose title will be editor in chief, had finished a four-year stint as an assistant district attorney in Manhattan. Mr. Berman, who will be executive publisher and has a background in advertising, public relations and marketing, had sold his business.

The suggestion that this might be a platform from which to enter politics brought a smile from Mr. Kennedy. "There are just a lot more direct ways to go into politics than to start a magazine," he said.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										Forward Rates											
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.P.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	CS	Peseta		Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Starters	French Franc	Yen	ECU		30-day	60-day	90-day	Currcy	30-day	60-day	90-day		30-day	60-day	90-day
Australia	1.00	0.67	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.00	0.71	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	0.66	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Germany	1.00	0.63	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	0.54	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan	1.00	0.0068	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Netherlands	1.00	0.63	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.00	0.16	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.00	0.86	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	0.75	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Taiwan	1.00	0.024	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK	1.00	0.67	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
US	1.00	0.71	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other	1.00	0.71	1.37	13.73	1.37	1.00	—	5.64	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sources: Reuters, Lloyd's Bank										Sources: Reuters, Lloyd's Bank										Sources: Reuters, Lloyd's Bank											
Rates applicable to interbank discounts of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).										Rates applicable to interbank discounts of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).										Rates applicable to interbank discounts of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).											
Key Money Rates										Key Money Rates										Key Money Rates											
United States										United States										United States											
Discount rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Prime rate	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Federal funds rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
1-month CDs	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60
3-month Treasury bills	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74
1-year Treasury bill	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27
1-year Treasury note	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
5-year Treasury note	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24
10-year Treasury note	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.39
15-year Treasury note	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44	7.44
20-year Treasury note	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.61
1-year Treasury bond	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24
Japan										Japan										Japan											
Discount rate	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Call money	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16
1-month interest	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3-month interest	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
6-month interest	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
9-month interest	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
12-month interest	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Germany										Germany										Germany											
Discount rate	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Call money	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1-month interest	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3-month interest	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
6-month interest	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
12-month interest	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
U.S. dollars per ounce. London and official prices. New York and New York opening and closing prices. New York and New York opening and closing prices.										U.S. dollars per ounce. London and official prices. New York and New York opening and closing prices. New York and New York opening and closing prices.										U.S. dollars per ounce. London and official prices. New York and New York opening and closing prices. New York and New York opening and closing prices.											
Source: Reuters										Source: Reuters										Source: Reuters											



## MARKET DIARY

Stocks End Mixed  
Despite Bank Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Share prices were mixed Tuesday, supported by a rally in bank stocks and expectations for higher corporate profits, but gains were limited by losses in tobacco issues, traders said.

## U.S. Stocks

The momentum of corporate earnings is going to carry the stock market into the next quarter, said Kenneth Ducey, director of trading at BT Brokerage. "Investors think most of the interest-rate raises are behind us."

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose to a record last week before surrendering nearly 34 points Friday, closed 10.43 points higher at 3,963.97. The market was closed Monday for Presidents' Day.

But declines outpaced advances by an 11-to-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume was 310.5 million shares.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 9/32, to 100 6/32, to yield 7.61 percent, up from 7.58 percent Friday, as concerns about a weak dollar dominated the bond market.

A rally in bank shares was sparked by Fleet Financial Group's agreement to buy Shawmut National.

"The strength in the bank area is an indication that more mergers could be in line," said Paul Hennessey, head of equities trading at Boston Co. Asset

Management Group. "The acquisition from a year ago may be starting to resume."

Philip Morris dropped 2 1/2% to 57 1/2, as Florida filed a lawsuit against 17 tobacco companies to recover the cost of treating some victims of smoking-related illness.

Other tobacco stocks also fell. RJR Nabisco Holdings, the most active NYSE issue, lost 1/4, to 5 1/4, and American Brands dropped 1/4, to 37.

Motorola rose 1/4, to 58 1/4, after its pan-American market division said it had been awarded a \$15 million contract to expand and upgrade the analog cellular network in Guatemala.

Telefonos de Mexico's American depositary receipts fell 1, to 29, amid news that an agreement would unlock \$20 billion in U.S. support to stabilize the Mexican peso had terms that could cause economic and political distress in Mexico.

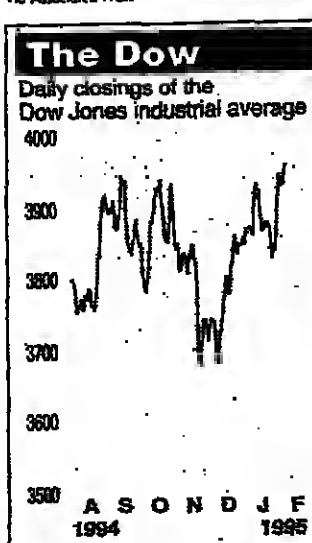
Technology stocks were mostly lower for a second day. Apple Computer fell 1 1/2, to 41, after the company lost a court battle. Dell lost 1 1/2, to 44 1/2, despite a strong profit. Intel rose 3/16, to 79, but Cisco Systems dropped 1/4, to 33 1/4.

Texas Instruments gained 1/4, to 63 1/4, after it said it would sign a multi-million-dollar agreement for nine plants in China.

Home Depot fell 1 1/2, to 47, after the retailer's quarterly earnings failed to impress Wall Street.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Via Associated Press Feb. 21



NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nab	117128	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1/2
TelMex	74169	30 3/4	28 3/4	29 1/2	- 1/2
Motorola	73222	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	+ 1/2
Exxon	71115	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Philips	58421	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+ 1/2
HomeDep	53269	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1/2
WalMart	31631	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
StarLine	21003	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2
FirstEck	27922	43 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1/2
Comcast	25982	37 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	+ 1/2
WMAX Tc	25802	26 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
WalMart	25785	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
NewsCorp	23245	43 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	+ 1/2
WynnCo	24482	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2







**Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John A. Smith, John B. Smith, John C. Smith, John D. Smith, John E. Smith, John F. Smith, John G. Smith, John H. Smith, John I. Smith, John J. Smith, John K. Smith, John L. Smith, John M. Smith, John N. Smith, John O. Smith, John P. Smith, John Q. Smith, John R. Smith, John S. Smith, John T. Smith, John U. Smith, John V. Smith, John W. Smith, John X. Smith, John Y. Smith, John Z. Smith. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Main St, 789 Main St, 101 Main St, 202 Main St, 303 Main St, 404 Main St, 505 Main St, 606 Main St, 707 Main St, 808 Main St, 909 Main St, 1010 Main St, 1111 Main St, 1212 Main St, 1313 Main St, 1414 Main St, 1515 Main St, 1616 Main St, 1717 Main St, 1818 Main St, 1919 Main St, 2020 Main St, 2121 Main St, 2222 Main St, 2323 Main St, 2424 Main St, 2525 Main St, 2626 Main St, 2727 Main St, 2828 Main St, 2929 Main St, 3030 Main St, 3131 Main St, 3232 Main St, 3333 Main St, 3434 Main St, 3535 Main St, 3636 Main St, 3737 Main St, 3838 Main St, 3939 Main St, 4040 Main St, 4141 Main St, 4242 Main St, 4343 Main St, 4444 Main St, 4545 Main St, 4646 Main St, 4747 Main St, 4848 Main St, 4949 Main St, 5050 Main St, 5151 Main St, 5252 Main St, 5353 Main St, 5454 Main St, 5555 Main St, 5656 Main St, 5757 Main St, 5858 Main St, 5959 Main St, 6060 Main St, 6161 Main St, 6262 Main St, 6363 Main St, 6464 Main St, 6565 Main St, 6666 Main St, 6767 Main St, 6868 Main St, 6969 Main St, 7070 Main St, 7171 Main St, 7272 Main St, 7373 Main St, 7474 Main St, 7575 Main St, 7676 Main St, 7777 Main St, 7878 Main St, 7979 Main St, 8080 Main St, 8181 Main St, 8282 Main St, 8383 Main St, 8484 Main St, 8585 Main St, 8686 Main St, 8787 Main St, 8888 Main St, 8989 Main St, 9090 Main St, 9191 Main St, 9292 Main St, 9393 Main St, 9494 Main St, 9595 Main St, 9696 Main St, 9797 Main St, 9898 Main St, 9999 Main St.

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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UF-755

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一、**總論**  
 二、**緒言**  
 三、**第一章 緒論**  
 四、**第二章 緒論**  
 五、**第三章 緒論**  
 六、**第四章 緒論**  
 七、**第五章 緒論**  
 八、**第六章 緒論**  
 九、**第七章 緒論**  
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 一百零一、**第九十九章 緒論**  
 一百零二、**第一百章 緒論**

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# ATTENTION

TO  
**DETAIL**



**sonic**  
**PAPER FAX**

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	P/B	High	Low	Low Over	On	De
Jan	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
Feb	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
Mar	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
Apr	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
May	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
Jun	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
Jul	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
Aug	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
Sep	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
Oct	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
Nov	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100
Dec	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100	100	100

[illegible][illegible]

*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

*[The page contains dense handwritten text in two columns, separated by a vertical line. The handwriting is cursive and appears to be from the 18th or 19th century.]*

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**ATTENTION  
TO  
DETAIL**

UF-755

**Panasonic**

**PLAIN PAPER FAX**

هكذا من الملائكة











Excerpted in Part 5412 From Instructions

## Taiwan Plans An Aerospace Spending Rise

*Alamy Business News*

Taiwan Aerospace was formed in 1991 to lead the effort to build a local aerospace industry, but efforts to buy into McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s civil aircraft business and then to forge an alliance with British Aerospace in building regional jets fell apart.

Ian Woodward, a spokesman for British Aerospace, said BAc was still "in contact with Taiwan Aerospace" but that the companies were not holding any "detailed" negotiations.

"They will be correct and competent, but it remains to be seen how they perform outside their core business," said Lily Wu, vice president of Asia research at Bankers Trust Co. (AFP)

## By Steven Mufson

## Japan Weaves a Net

Among them, Chevron Corp. is producing oil offshore in the South China Sea, Exxon Corp. is leading a group searching for oil in the Tarim Basin, and Louisiana Land & Exploration Co. is searching for oil in the Bohai Sea.

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

Mr. Murdoch switched his nationality from Australian to American to pursue investments in the television business in the United States.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

**Agence France-Presse**

yen (\$98 billion), of fiber-optic telecommunications for businesses, households

**In the initial stage of the project, Japan "will use the time until the year 2000 as the**

The government's policies also include plans to make low-interest public loans to attract Japanese private companies. The planned loan program will be applied to businesses in charge of the initial stage of building optical fiber networks, the government said, adding that details had yet to be worked out.



## Very briefly:

• **Semi-Tech (Global) Co.**, a Bermuda-based corporation whose ordinary shares trade in Hong Kong, said shareholders in Akai Electric Co. of Japan had approved Semi-Tech's plan to buy a controlling stake in Akai. *Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX, AFP, Knight-Ridder*

**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld Pct	P/E	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Vol	Market Cap
1994	7.00	6.00	7-A Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-B Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-C Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-D Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-E Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-F Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-G Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-H Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-I Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-J Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-K Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-L Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-M Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-N Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-O Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-P Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-Q Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-R Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-S Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-T Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-U Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-V Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-W Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-X Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-Y Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-Z Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AA Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AB Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AC Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AD Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AE Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AF Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AG Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AH Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AI Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AJ Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AK Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AL Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AM Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AN Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AO Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AP Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AQ Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AR Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AS Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AT Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AU Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AV Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AW Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AX Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AY Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-AZ Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-BA Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-BB Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-BB Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
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1994	1.00	0.50	7-BB Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-BB Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994	1.00	0.50	7-BB Biotech		1.00	42.77	104.00	157.00	10	100.00
1994										

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Wk	High	Low	Lead	Chg
19%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
20%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
21%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
22%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
23%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
24%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
25%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
26%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
27%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
28%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
29%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
30%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
31%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
32%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
33%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
34%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
35%	24	19	Encon		11	28	24	19	15	15%	15
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## SPORTS

# The No. 1 Jinx Strikes Kansas

The Associated Press

The No. 1 spot in college basketball has been treacherous ground this season, as Kansas found out in a hurry.

The Jayhawks were voted No. 1 on Monday afternoon, becoming the fifth team to hold the spot this season. Then five hours later they were upset by No. 25 Oklahoma, 76-73.

"I talked to our kids about it," said Coach Roy Williams.

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

whose team also lost to Kansas State last year on the same day it became No. 1. "You guys promote that stuff more than we do. I don't think it had any effect on my team."

Williams preferred to give credit to Oklahoma, which ran its record to 14-0 at home.

The Sooners led by 13 twice in the first half and again by 13 early in the second half, then held together after Kansas rallied to take a six-point lead with 8:45 to play.

"We don't understand 'can't,'" Coach Kevin Sampson said. "We don't understand 'won't.' We just go out there and play our tails off, and that's what we did."

Down the stretch, it was Oklahoma that played more like the top-ranked team in the country. Kansas missed the front end of three 1-and-1s in the final 2:41, and didn't score at all after a follow by Raef LaFrentz gave the Jayhawks a 73-69 lead with 1:22 to go.

John Ontjes, who had 11 assists to go with 12 points, scored on a jumper in the lane with 1:08 remaining to get the Soon-

ers within 73-71. After LaFrentz missed the front of a 1-and-1 with a minute to go, Ernie Abercrombie made a 3-pointer from the left corner to put the Sooners ahead 74-73 with 45 seconds left.

Kansas had a chance to take the lead on the next possession, but Scott Pollard couldn't handle a pass inside and the ball went out of bounds.

Minor was fouled with 12 seconds left and made both ends of a 1-and-1 to make it 76-73. Jerod Haase tried a 3-pointer for Kansas with three seconds left, but it bounced off the rim and Ontjes grabbed the rebound as time expired.

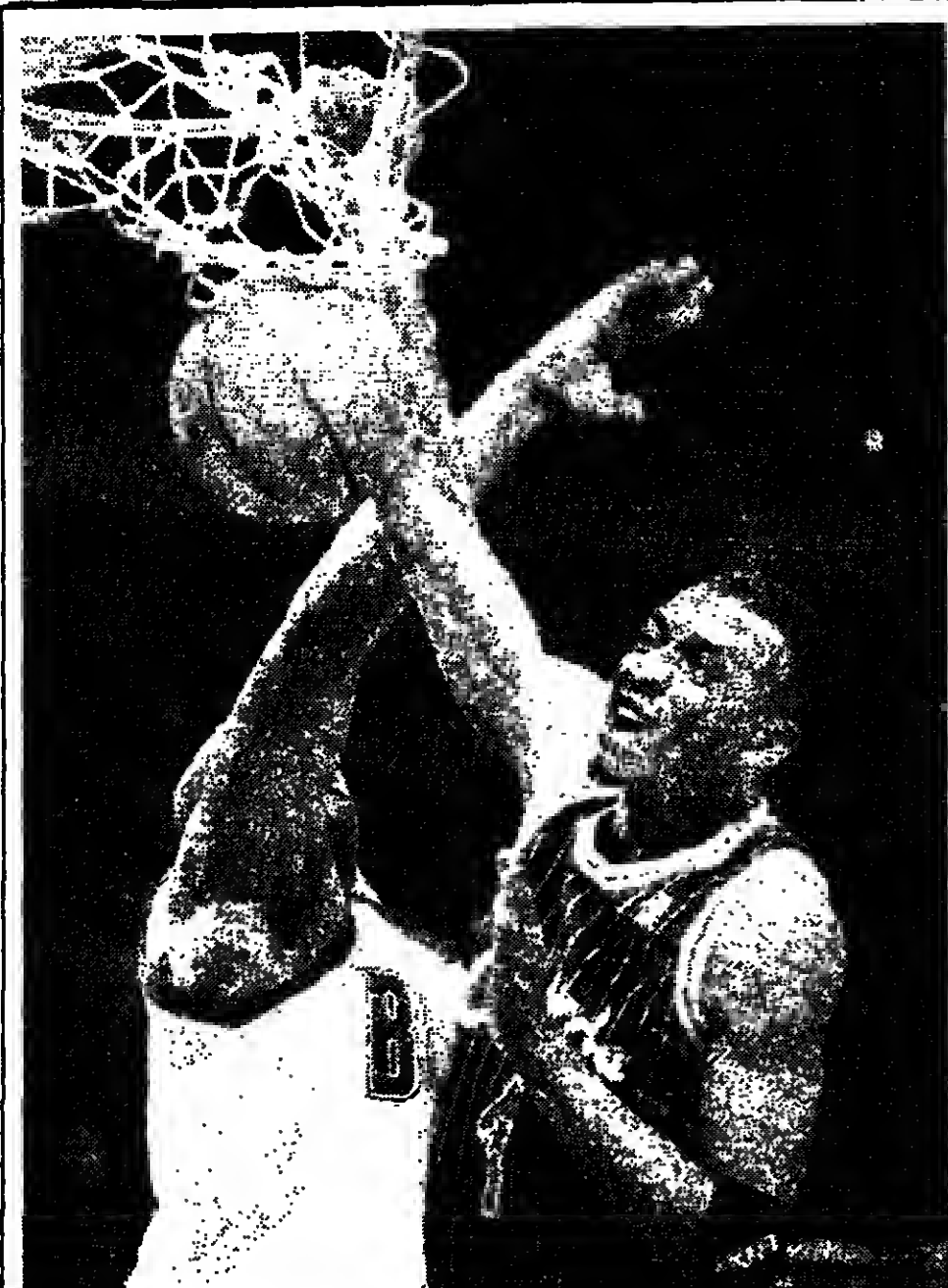
Minor scored 17 in the first half, when the Jayhawks got away from their potent inside game. The threesome of Greg Ostertag, LaFrentz and Pollard had dominated the Sooners in a 93-76 victory on Feb. 11, but those three combined for just 10 shots in the first half.

Georgetown 77, No. 9 Villanova 52: With President Bill Clinton in the stands in Landover, Maryland, the freshman Allen Iverson overcame pregame butterflies to score 26 points as the Hoyas stopped visiting Villanova's 11-game winning streak.

Iverson played his most consistent game and his teammates followed suit, shooting 49 percent from the field.

It was Clinton's second outing in about two weeks to a local college game. He was at the Smith Center on Feb. 4 when George Washington upset then-No. 1 Massachusetts 78-75.

Clinton graduated from Georgetown in 1968.



ON THE REBOUND — Orlando's Anfernee Hardaway dunked over the Bucks' Todd Day. A day after losing to Minnesota, the Magic blew out Milwaukee, 152-104.

# The 'Secrets' Are in the Mail

International Herald Tribune

"We give you \$1 million. Yes?"

"Yes, yes."

"And you give us your secrets?"

"Yes, all sporting secrets, yes."

"Such as?"

"We get \$1 million first, then you get many secrets, all Russian secrets."

"I'm afraid I must ask you to be more specific."

After all, we can't be writing out checks for \$1 million without knowing what we're getting, can we?"

"No problem, no problem. We promise you many secrets."

"I have to insist. You must give us an idea what we get for our money. In general terms."

"General terms?"

"For example, we Australians are not very good in athletics. We wish to be very good when the Olympics are here in 2000. How will Russia help us become very good?"

"No problem, no problem. Top Russian trainers tell Russian secrets to Australia. You sign check now?"

"My pen is poised above the checkbook but I must demand that you entrust me with a few of your secrets as a sign of good faith."

"Oh. One minute please. I search for handbook of Russian secrets... uh... uh... here is secret. Secret is... chocolate training."

"Chocolate training?"

"Chocolate, yes, yes."

"The athletes eat chocolate."

"Breakfast chocolate, lunch chocolate, dinner chocolate. Very healthy."

"Followed by what kind of training regimen?"

"Normal training regimen. Secret is chocolate. High energy. Very fast."

"This is how Valeri Borzov won his sprinting medals for the former Soviet Union?"

"You have heard secret of Borzov? Who tell you?"

"What secret of Borzov? I know no secret of Borzov. I am asking you."

SECRET of Borzov is top Russian training secret. Young Borzov wake up in morning. He say, "Where is chocolate? All day want chocolate. Trainers hide chocolate from Borzov. They complain he is slow from chocolate. One night, all night, he eat chocolate. Chocolate, chocolate, chocolate. Trainers find Borzov in morning with beard of chocolate. He knock down door past them. Zoom! No shoes. Winter. He set Soviet training record in 100 meters!"

"He became an Olympic champion because of chocolate?"

"This is top secret which I tell to you."

"And there is no fear of illegal doping?"

"Sure, they test for sugar and then Coca-Cola quits Olympics as big American sponsor. No, there is no doping for sugar. There are spots on the face, yes, but no problem. So we have deal, yes?"

"This doesn't sound quite right, to be honest. I know that many of our athletes eat chocolate; they adore chocolate, but you don't see them winning Olympic championships in the 100 meters."

"So I ask question. When Australian athlete is fatigued from training, does Australian trainer feed him water or does trainer feed him chocolate?"

"Not too much, not too little — unless opponent is superior. When other man is stronger, then much vodka — drink, drink, drink, and maybe you win on decision of judges. Our sport scientists help you."

"For our shooters I suppose you would recommend pots of black coffee."

"The shooter, he finds job in the bar, opening the cans of beer."

"And drinking them, no doubt."

"It is for the gymnast girls to drink them!"

"I have to tell you, I find your methods bizarre if not outrageous. But we understand it's a big world, and of course there's no arguing with success. If you can help us win one gold medal, then the \$1 million has been well spent."

"So you send check for \$1 million?"

"Writing it as we speak. Tell me, though, you aren't worried sharing your secrets with an opponent — an enemy, as it were?"

"Enemies, this is yesterday. Today we are partners in business. Perhaps there are other interests you wish to purchase from Russia? For you I can offer a price on the tomb of Lenin, the roof of St. Basil's cathedral... You send to me check and to you I promise anything!"

# No Early Release Is Planned for Tyson, Prison Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — Mike Tyson, the former heavyweight champion, will not be released from prison on Wednesday as his promoter, Don King, had suggested, an Indiana prison system spokeswoman said Tuesday.

"There is no truth to the rumor," said Pam Pattison of the Indiana Department of Corrections, referring to King's comments in The New York Times.

The Times quoted King as saying Tyson's scheduled March 25 release could be moved up to Wednesday of this week.

"That's a possibility, a very good one," King said.

Tyson has a hearing Wednesday to try to win a sentence modification before Marion Superior Court Judge Patricia J. Gifford. Pattison said. But she did not know whether they would seek to have Tyson released early.

The judge, who sentenced Tyson, refused a request to reduce the boxer's sentence on Feb. 10.

Tyson's attorney, Alan Dershowitz, said that he had heard nothing about an early release.

"That's news to me," he said. "This is the first I've heard of it."

Tyson, 29, was sentenced in 1992 to six years in prison for raping an 18-year-old beauty pageant contestant. Indiana State Corrections officials announced

this month that with time off for good behavior, Tyson is due to complete his term on March 25.

On Monday, King said from his home in Florida: "Everything is in order. Mike has signed his release papers. Something might happen Wednesday."

King, Tyson's longtime promoter, said he would "be there at the prison" on Wednesday.

Bill Carr, a Department of Correction spokesman, said Monday night he had not heard that Tyson would be released. He said the prison had not received the court order required for an inmate to be released early.

Like most Indiana prison inmates, Tyson has received one day's credit for every day served for good conduct behind bars.

## Facing a Lineup of Limos?

Dave Anderson of The New York Times reported:

Ever since the former heavyweight champion's name was changed to a number, 922335, in the Indiana Youth Center, whispers of his early release have floated like fog.

Maybe this is more fog. Maybe not. Whatever happens Wednesday, has King already rented a limo in Indianapolis?

"We'll have something," he said.

The joke in boxing is that whenever Tyson is released at least half a dozen

limos will be parked outside the Indiana Youth Center in the flat farmland outside Indianapolis, each with a boxing manager or boxing promoter holding a rear door open. But which of those limos will Tyson get into?

King didn't sound concerned.

"John Horne and Rory Halloway are his co-managers, legally, morally, spiritually, and by choice," said King. "And Don King is his promoter, legally, morally, spiritually, and by choice."

Others aren't so sure.

"Not only do some other promoters think they'll get Mike, but there are people on the street trying to get investors to put up money to promote Mike's fights when he gets out," Butch Lewis said last week. "At least half a dozen people, maybe more, think they have a chance to manage or promote Mike when he gets out."

But King sounded confident that he will control Tyson.

"I'm not going to chase ghosts," the former champion's promoter said. "I've learned that the only friendly ghost is Casper."

But how soon will Tyson fight again? "I'm just going to wait for Mike to sit down and tell me what he wants to do," King said. "There's no reason for him to rush into anything. He's been able to keep his weight down with situps and

pushups, but there's no boxing facilities where he was. Not even a punching bag. He'll go to his home near my home outside Cleveland and decide what he wants to do."

What King wants Tyson to do, of course, is dethrone 46-year-old George Foreman as the world heavyweight champion.

Foreman spoke last week of not signing for that bout unless Tyson dumps King as his promoter. But with a potential of \$25 million for each boxer, it's hard to believe that Foreman would let King's presence deter him from such a bonanza.

Tyson will have had at least a four-year layoff since he was last in a ring. His 12-round decision over Razor Ruddock on June 28, 1991, lifted his record to 41-1 with 36 knockouts.

Coincidentally, by the time Tyson is in a ring again, King might be in prison. His trial on charges of defrauding Lloyd's of London out of insurance money for a Julio Cesar Chavez fight is scheduled to begin May 22 in federal court in New York City.

But the promoter sounded even more confident of his innocence than of Tyson's possible release Wednesday.

"In the American way, justice will prevail," King said. "I have only one fear. If they frame me."

# Close Victory for Team New Zealand

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Team New Zealand handed John Bertrand's new Oceania Australia its first loss in a close race in shifty winds in the challenger series at the America's Cup.

Late in the afternoon Monday, the trailing yacht France 2 capsized after it lost its keel in 15-knot winds. The 13 crew members were fine. The yacht was dropped by a crane Dec. 7, punching the keel up through the deck and snapping the mast in half.

France 2 sailed in the first round-robin, winning only one of six races before being replaced by France 3.

Earlier Monday, Team New Zealand won by 26 seconds, only the second time in 16 races that its winning margin was less than one minute.

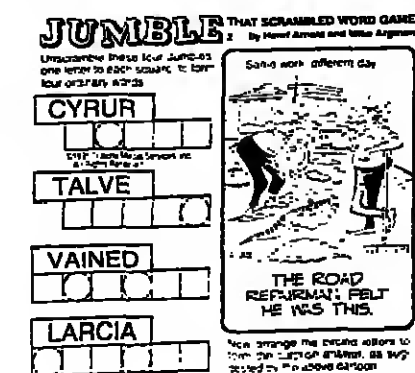
The other New Zealand yacht, Tag Heuer, beat Sydney 95 by 4:07 to take sole possession of second place with 29 points as Oceania Australia dropped into third with 25. France 3 defeated Rioja

de Espana by 6:56 to avoid falling into last place.

On the defender course, Kevin Mahoney's Young America took advantage of a wind shift on the first leg and beat the America's Cup women's team by 2:24. It was Young America's fifth straight victory.

With each victory worth four points this round, Young America opened its lead to 21-13 over idle Stars & Stripes. America's trails with only seven points.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



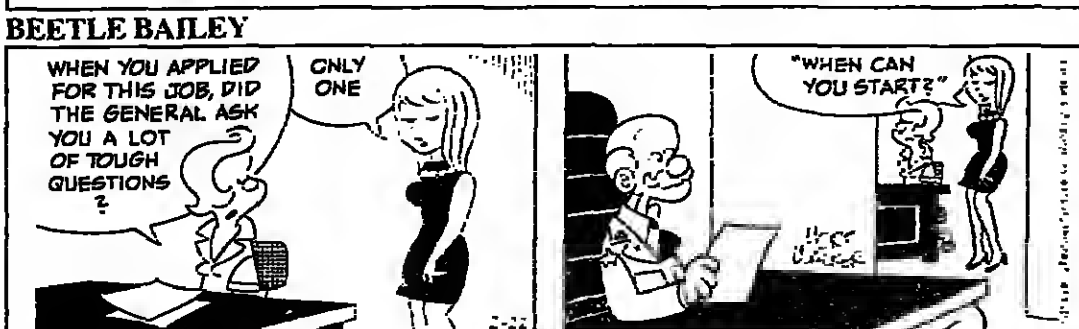
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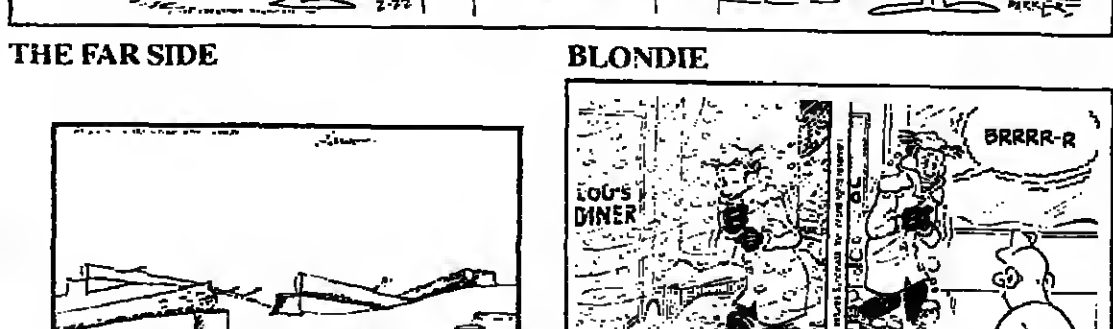
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## PEANUTS



## CALVIN AND HOBBES









POSTCARD

# Smart Alecks and BBQ

By Rick Bragg  
New York Times Service

AYDEN, North Carolina — The smart-aleck television reporter could not have hurt Pete Jones any worse if he had run over his dog.

"He slandered me was what he done," said Jones, an indignant man.

What the smart-aleck television reporter had done, had dared to do, was to suggest that Jones, whose family has been making mouth-watering North Carolina barbecue since 1830, did not serve the best barbecue in all space and time.

That was last year, and Jones, who owns the Skylight Inn barbecue in Ayden, is still peevisish. So are his customers.

You're doing a story on Pete Jones?" asked one patron, 72-year-old Mildred Reed. "Well, it's about time."

"I've been eating barbecue all my life, and this is the best I've ever tasted," she said, making it plain there will be no debate on this matter, not today, not ever. "It's never done me any harm, I do not think."

"Well," said her daughter, Vila Anderson, "it's probably made you meaner."

The message to smart-aleck television reporters and critics in general should be clear: If you find something disagreeable about Jones's chopped, slow-smoked pork, or any other barbecue in this savory, prideful pocket of eastern North Carolina, wait till you get across the Virginia state line or down into South Carolina before spouting off.

There have been uncounted stories and even a few books about just how seriously North Carolinians take their barbecue, but few parts of the state have a barbecue history that runs as rich as that of the area east of

Raleigh and west of the low, coastal country, in this flat land of tumbledown tobacco sheds, green fields and mill towns.

Gene Price, the editor emeritus of the Goldsboro (North Carolina) News, says political candidates file by the local barbecue to be anointed, and politicians' waistlines, as much as polls, show who is campaigning hardest. It may be impossible, he believes, for a skinny man to be elected here.

The sad thing, say the people who cook it and eat it, is that every year untold millions of snowbirds rocket past on Interstate 95, heading for Florida, and most of them never realize how close they are to heaven with a side order of slaw.

There is Jones's Skylight Inn in Ayden, where people line up out the door for a paper tray of chopped pork and would not swap it for filet mignon, and Wilber's in Goldsboro, where the bog cooks all night and the meat is not considered done until it falls off the bone.

There is Scott's, also in Goldsboro, which dates from the 1920s, when a black man named Adam Scott started selling barbecue to white people from his back door. And there's Bill Ellis's in Wilson, once a shack, now a major operation with 30 catering trucks and an owner who wears a solid gold pendant the size of a Fig Newton.

They offer slow-cooked pork, chopped and blended with a vinegar-based sauce perked up with red pepper or Texas Pete hot sauce. This barbecue is as different from the tomato, mustard or molasses-based meat of the lower South as white whiskey is from hot chocolate. It has a zing, a whang and a fo-dee-doe-doe.

"If you don't like barbecue, you need some help," said Wilber's Shirley, who owns Wilber's. "You need to seek medical attention."

# When Bechet Was Everybody's Favorite Frenchman

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Alain Corneau tells Americans: "We are more fascinated by you than you think. We just don't dare say it."

Americans generally don't believe him. "You detest us," they reply. "What about 'Yankee go home' and all that?" Corneau used to try to explain but the subject is "much too complicated on many levels." He wondered why the French don't dare to say it.

His film, "Le Nouveau Monde," which opens this week, might be described as a movie about how Sidney Bechet became everybody's favorite Frenchman. The Old World/New World love/hate relationship is examined from the point of view of a small town near (old) Orleans.

Corneau set the film in 1960 because "It was a watershed year. De Gaulle had been in power for two years and France was just beginning to get modern. The Americans had these big shiny cars and the French were driving ratty little *deux-chevaux* and riding bicycles. The dusty village grocery store was lit by one bare light bulb. The Americans had the impression this was a Third World country. The army disinfectant hotel rooms before personnel moved in. There were no bathrooms in most of them. A telephone was a luxury. My movie is about the contrast between all of this and that forbidden promised land we saw in the PX, the mess and the officers and enlisted men's clubs."

Like the young hero Patrick, played by Nicolas Chatel, Corneau grew up near Orleans, obsessed with the idea of "penetrating" the local American army base. He accomplished this by playing the drums well enough to work several times a week ("the pay was very good") with drafties like the saxophone players Gary Bartz and Albert Ayler. Chatel learned how to play the drums from scratch to the point where he could handle a good imitation of Philly Joe Jones's tricky fourth-beat rim shot.

The movie equates rock 'n' roll, Coca-Cola, Lucky Strikes, tailfined Buicks and jazz on the same level. Jazz is only one more imperialist product. It seduces more than enhances. This is, Corneau says, the way most French people saw it.

"It became our culture too. The Americans were in France from 1952 to 1967, a long time. In the French memory it's more or less forgotten. It's not exactly a taboo, let's just call it forgotten history. I don't know why—insecurity, snobism, maybe some xenophobia. Research was difficult. We found a lot of information in America, little in France. It was hard to



Alain Corneau takes a look at France's fascination with some things American.

find French people who knew about and would speak of the time when the Americans were here. Yet for my generation, it was very important.

"What interested me was to get to the root of the rapport between the Americans and the French during that period. What joy we teenagers had when we could penetrate the American way of life. The shock of seeing all of that plenty. It was all so strange and foreign and wonderful. Who were these women who get up in the morning and put their hair in curls? The men who drive these big expensive cars? We were attracted to the American girls in

shorts with athletic builds and healthy complexions. They were provocative. It took us a long time to understand that the Americans are very puritanical. Most French people still do not understand that."

The French in the film are uptight. The principal characters fight to get loose. They act inhibited and more than anything stunned by the Americans. Patrick does not talk much, he looks puzzled most of the time. The Americans are too generous, move too fast, smile too much, drink too much. Corneau says the actors did not have to be coached into their stereotypes.

He realized much later that he had in fact been living the early adult life of the French hero of "Round Midnight." He even made the de rigueur pilgrimage to New York "before getting serious about my life." He went to see Bud Powell in Brooklyn: "He was totally abandoned. But I had no money. I could do nothing. He died three weeks later. I saw Albert Ayler again. He said his stay in Orleans was important to him."

Corneau's previous movie, "Tous les matins du monde," was one of the important steps in the current world popularization of baroque music. It did well in the United States, which was "a miracle. I never expected that. I suspect my film was a bit in America because it was 'very French.' In the fight between American and French cinema today, I defend the French position. It's normal, I'm part of it. I think quotas are unfortunately necessary. But I can't make believe that I don't understand French fascination with American movies because I am a part of that too."

"In America you live in a world of images. The French still basically do not know how to react to images. They are fascinated by them, but they have no direct relationship to them like the Americans. American audiences get up, move around, shout, react to the action. In France we sit there looking and analyze the images. We discuss them and deliver a critique."

"Unfortunately, French films are not really very important to young French people today. They see one now and then by accident. In fact, it right now there is no French film industry. It doesn't exist. We are artists. We make a film when a producer and a director get together because a certain subject interests them. It has nothing to do with market analyses, publicity campaigns, sneak previews, that whole Hollywood mechanism. It's up to the French film industry to learn how to make films that are original and popular at the same time. Maybe we are doomed. Sometimes I think we're an endangered species."

## WEATHER

Europe				Asia			
City	High	Low	Wind	City	High	Low	Wind
London	12	8	W	Tokyo	15	10	E
Paris	14	9	W	Beijing	12	7	N
Amsterdam	11	6	W	Moscow	10	5	N
Berlin	13	8	W	Seoul	14	9	E
Rome	15	10	S	Manila	28	23	E
Madrid	16	11	S	Bangkok	32	27	E
Stockholm	10	5	N	Singapore	30	25	E
Helsinki	9	4	N	Hong Kong	26	21	E
Oslo	8	3	N	Shanghai	24	19	E
Reykjavik	7	2	N	Taipei	22	17	E
Warsaw	11	6	W	Yokohama	18	13	E
Prague	12	7	W	Osaka	16	11	E
Budapest	13	8	W	Kobe	15	10	E
Vienna	14	9	W	Sapporo	12	7	N
Brussels	11	6	W	Nagasaki	14	9	E
Lisbon	15	10	S	Fukuoka	16	11	E
Geneva	12	7	W	Kyoto	15	10	E
Zurich	13	8	W	Wakayama	14	9	E
Munich	14	9	W	Yamaguchi	13	8	E
Frankfurt	15	10	S	Utsunomiya	12	7	N
Dresden	13	8	W	Maebashi	11	6	N
Leipzig	12	7	W	Utsunomiya	10	5	N
Hamburg	11	6	W	Maebashi	9	4	N
Copenhagen	10	5	N	Maebashi	8	3	N
Stockholm	9	4	N	Maebashi	7	2	N
Oslo	8	3	N	Maebashi	6	1	N
Reykjavik	7	2	N	Maebashi	5	0	N
Warsaw	11	6	W	Maebashi	4	-1	N
Prague	12	7	W	Maebashi	3	-2	N
Budapest	13	8	W	Maebashi	2	-3	N
Vienna	14	9	W	Maebashi	1	-4	N
Brussels	11	6	W	Maebashi	0	-5	N
Lisbon	15	10	S	Maebashi	-1	-6	N
Geneva	12	7	W	Maebashi	-2	-7	N
Zurich	13	8	W	Maebashi	-3	-8	N
Munich	14	9	W	Maebashi	-4	-9	N
Frankfurt	15	10	S	Maebashi	-5	-10	N
Dresden	13	8	W	Maebashi	-6	-11	N
Leipzig	12	7	W	Maebashi	-7	-12	N
Hamburg	11	6	W	Maebashi	-8	-13	N
Copenhagen	10	5	N	Maebashi	-9	-14	N
Stockholm	9	4	N	Maebashi	-10	-15	N
Oslo	8	3	N	Maebashi	-11	-16	N
Reykjavik	7	2	N	Maebashi	-12	-17	N
Warsaw	11	6	W	Maebashi	-13	-18	N
Prague	12	7	W	Maebashi	-14	-19	N
Budapest	13	8	W	Maebashi	-15	-20	N
Vienna	14	9	W	Maebashi	-16	-21	N
Brussels	11	6	W	Maebashi	-17	-22	N
Lisbon	15	10	S	Maebashi	-18	-23	N
Geneva	12	7	W	Maebashi	-19	-24	N
Zurich	13	8	W	Maebashi	-20	-25	N
Munich	14	9	W	Maebashi	-21	-26	N
Frankfurt	15	10	S	Maebashi	-22	-27	N
Dresden	13	8	W	Maebashi	-23	-28	N
Leipzig	12	7	W	Maebashi	-24	-29	N
Hamburg	11	6	W	Maebashi	-25	-30	N
Copenhagen	10	5	N	Maebashi	-26	-31	N
Stockholm	9	4	N	Maebashi	-27	-32	N
Oslo	8	3	N	Maebashi	-28	-33	N
Reykjavik	7	2	N	Maebashi	-29	-34	N
Warsaw	11	6	W	Maebashi	-30	-35	N
Prague	12	7	W	Maebashi	-31	-36	N
Budapest	13	8	W	Maebashi	-32	-37	N
Vienna	14	9	W	Maebashi	-33	-38	N
Brussels	11	6	W	Maebashi	-34	-39	N
Lisbon	15	10	S	Maebashi	-35	-40	N
Geneva	12	7	W	Maebashi	-36	-41	N
Zurich	13	8	W	Maebashi	-37	-42	N
Munich	14	9	W	Maebashi	-38	-43	N
Frankfurt	15	10	S	Maebashi	-39	-44	N
Dresden	13	8	W	Maebashi	-40	-45	N
Leipzig	12	7	W	Maebashi	-41	-46	N
Hamburg	11	6	W	Maebashi	-42	-47	N
Copenhagen	10	5	N	Maebashi	-43	-48	N
Stockholm	9	4	N	Maebashi	-44	-49	N
Oslo	8	3	N	Maebashi	-45	-50	N
Reykjavik	7	2	N	Maebashi	-46	-51	N
Warsaw	11	6	W	Maebashi	-47	-52	N
Prague	12	7	W	Maebashi	-48	-53	N
Budapest	13	8	W	Maebashi	-49	-54	N
Vienna	14	9	W	Maebashi	-50	-55	N
Brussels	11	6	W	Maebashi	-51	-56	N
Lisbon	15	10	S	Maebashi	-52	-57	N
Geneva	12	7	W	Maebashi	-53	-58	N
Zurich	13	8	W	Maebashi	-54	-59	N
Munich	14	9	W	Maebashi	-55	-60	N
Frankfurt	15	10	S	Maebashi	-56	-61	N
Dresden	13	8	W	Maebashi	-57	-62	N
Leipzig	12	7	W	Maebashi	-58	-63	N
Hamburg	11	6	W	Maebashi	-59	-64	N
Copenhagen	10	5	N	Maebashi	-60	-65	N
Stockholm	9	4	N	Maebashi	-61	-66	N
Oslo	8	3	N	Maebashi	-62	-67	N
Reykjavik	7	2	N	Maebashi	-63	-68	N
Warsaw	11	6	W	Maebashi	-64	-69	N
Prague	12	7	W	Maebashi	-65	-70	N
Budapest	13	8	W	Maebashi	-66	-71	N
Vienna	14	9	W	Maebashi	-67	-72	N
Brussels	11	6	W	Maebashi	-68	-73	N
Lisbon	15	10	S	Maebashi	-69	-74	N
Geneva	12	7	W	Maebashi	-70	-75	N
Zurich	13	8	W	Maebashi	-71	-76	N
Munich	14	9	W	Maebashi	-72	-77	N
Frankfurt	15	10	S	Maebashi	-73	-78	N
Dresden	13	8	W	Maebashi	-74	-79	N
Leipzig	12	7	W	Maebashi	-75	-80	N
Hamburg	11	6	W	Maebashi	-76	-81	N
Copenhagen	10	5	N	Maebashi	-77	-82	N
Stockholm	9	4	N	Maebashi	-78	-83	N
Oslo	8	3	N	Maebashi	-79	-84	N
Reykjavik	7	2	N	Maebashi	-80	-85	N
Warsaw	11	6	W	Maebashi	-81	-86	N
Prague	12	7	W	Maebashi	-82	-87	N
Budapest	13	8	W	Maebashi	-83	-88	N
Vienna	14	9	W	Maebashi	-84	-89	N
Brussels	11	6	W	Maebashi	-85	-90	N
Lisbon	15	10	S	Maebashi	-86	-91	N
Geneva	12	7	W	Maebashi	-87	-92	N
Zurich	13	8	W	Maebashi	-88	-93	N
Munich	14	9	W	Maebashi	-89	-94	N
Frankfurt	15	10	S	Maebashi	-90	-95	N
Dresden	13	8	W	Maebashi	-91	-96	N
Leipzig	12	7	W	Maebashi	-92	-97	N
Hamburg	11	6	W	Maebashi	-93	-98	N
Copenhagen	10	5	N	Maebashi	-94	-99	N
Stockholm	9	4	N	Maebashi	-95	-100	N
Oslo	8	3	N	Maebashi	-96	-101	N
Reykjavik	7	2	N	Maebashi	-97	-102	N
Warsaw	11	6	W	Maebashi	-98	-103	N
Prague	12	7	W	Maebashi	-99	-104	N
Budapest	13	8	W	Maebashi	-100	-105	N

## PEOPLE

SHE remembers selling colored pencils to Vincent van Gogh and watching builders erect the Eiffel Tower. Jeanne Calment has outlived the rest of her family, but the world's oldest living person had plenty of company and attention as she turned 120 on Tuesday. More than 5,000 birthday cards from around the world have arrived at her nursing home in Arles, France, including messages from President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur. The Guinness Book of Records lists her as the oldest living person in the world whose age can be authenticated. "I've had a beautiful life," Calment said in an interview in the newspaper Le Figaro. "With good health, one is happy."



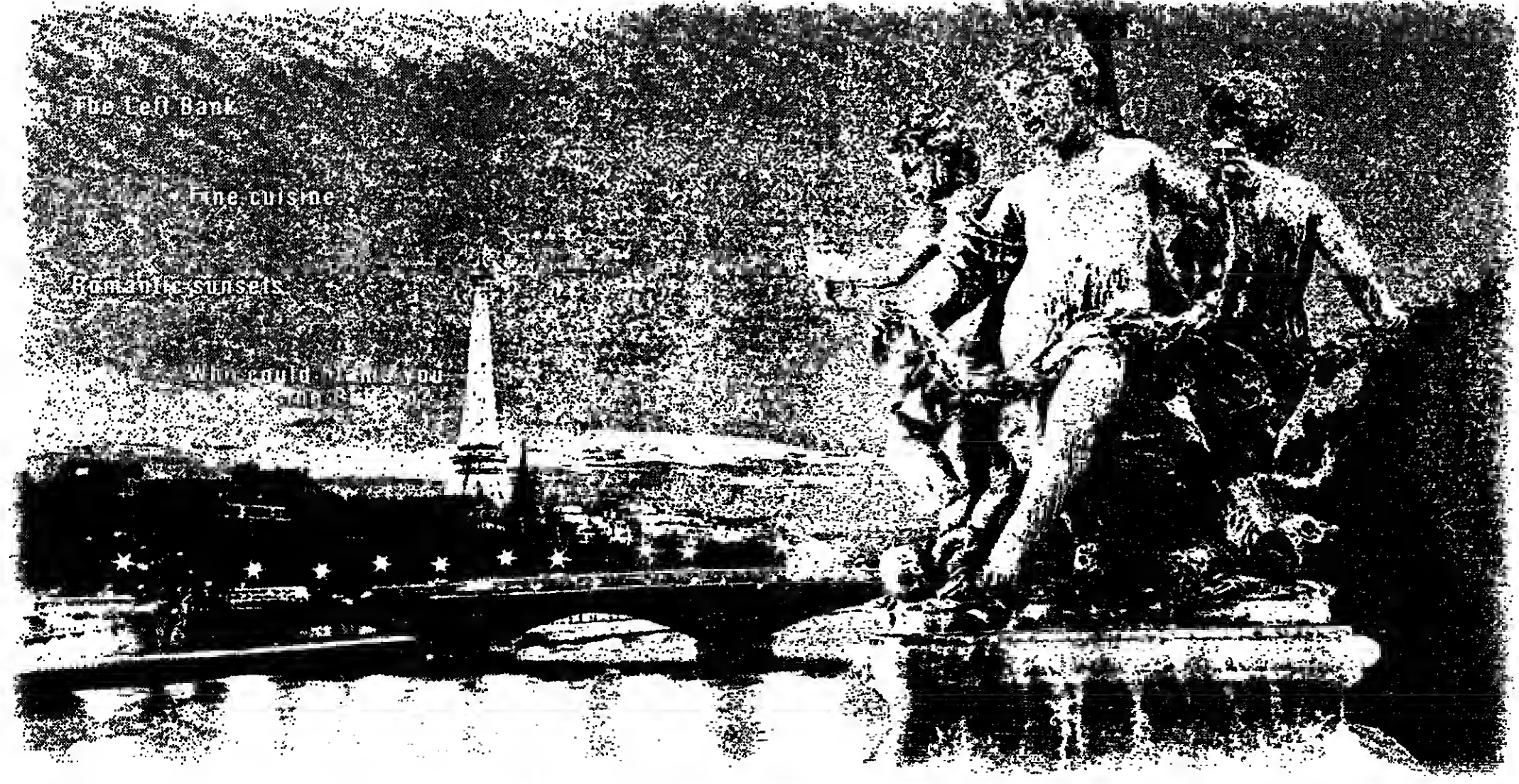
Jeanne Calment's 120th birthday.

Eleven years after his death, Richard Burton will be seen on the big screen in a re-release of the film of his 1964 "Hamlet" on Broadway. The play, directed by John Gielgud, was filmed and screened in a two-day experimental showing in American theaters, but Burton stipulated that all copies — and the negatives — be destroyed except for two, one for the British Film Institute and the other for himself. Burton's widow, Sally,

Samuel Beckett insisted that his first play written in French should never be published, but his Paris publisher brought it out on Tuesday, before a translation that will appear in the United States. Jérôme Lindon, president of Editions de Minuit, wrote the preface to the 1947 play, never before published or performed. He is the literary executor for Beckett, who died in 1989.

Motley Crue's drummer, Tommy Lee, reportedly has married the American TV celebrity Pamela Anderson in Cancun, Mexico. The Daily News in New York quoted the judge who married them as saying, "The bride wore a very tiny — an extremely tiny — white bikini." Anderson is a star of a syndicated TV show about the adventures of California lifeguards.

The Italian architect Renzo Piano received the 1995 Erasmus Prize, the Netherlands' highest cultural award, on Tuesday. The prize, of 300,000 guilders (about \$181,000), is awarded annually to an individual or institution bringing new impetus to Europe in the cultural, social or scientific fields.



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